

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA.

THE whole nation—even the whole civilised world—continues to fix its attention on the expedition to the Crimea. An account of the arrangements made for the speedy and safe debarkation of the troops, which has been made public, is a guarantee that no human precaution has been neglected which can secure success. The embarkation of the troops was effected in good order—we have heard of only one accident of importance; and the fleet justifying the proverb, that a good beginning is half the work accomplished, proceeded to sea under the most favourable circumstances. Only some unforeseen tempest, with which modern art is able to contend and generally to conquer, could have prevented the ships from reaching in perfect safety the coast of the Crimea. The Russian fleet, indeed, which has shown itself not wanting in cunning, and a certain kind of audacity—though it confine itself to reconnoitring and chasing small vessels—may sally forth and make a bold attempt by attacking the transports, to impede the success of the expedition, though at the expense of sacrificing the fleet; but the regulations issued show that Admiral Dundas has made provision for such a contingency, and that the appearance of the Russian fleet on any side of the vast expeditionary force will ensure its destruction without the opportunity being afforded it of molesting the transports. We know of the safe departure of the expedition, and we fancy it arrived in perfect safety, off the coast of the Crimea. Then begins the real difficulty, which will, we trust, be easily surmounted.

One peculiarity of the Crimea must not be forgotten. It was only lately, as it were, acquired by Russia, and its original inhabitants, Tartars and Greeks, have not been well treated, and are not attached to the Russian Government. They cannot be armed to resist the invaders. No patriotism will there make every man a volunteer. The Russians will receive no aid from the population, and must depend exclusively on their military resources. Including the crews of their fleet, and a small corps of artillery-

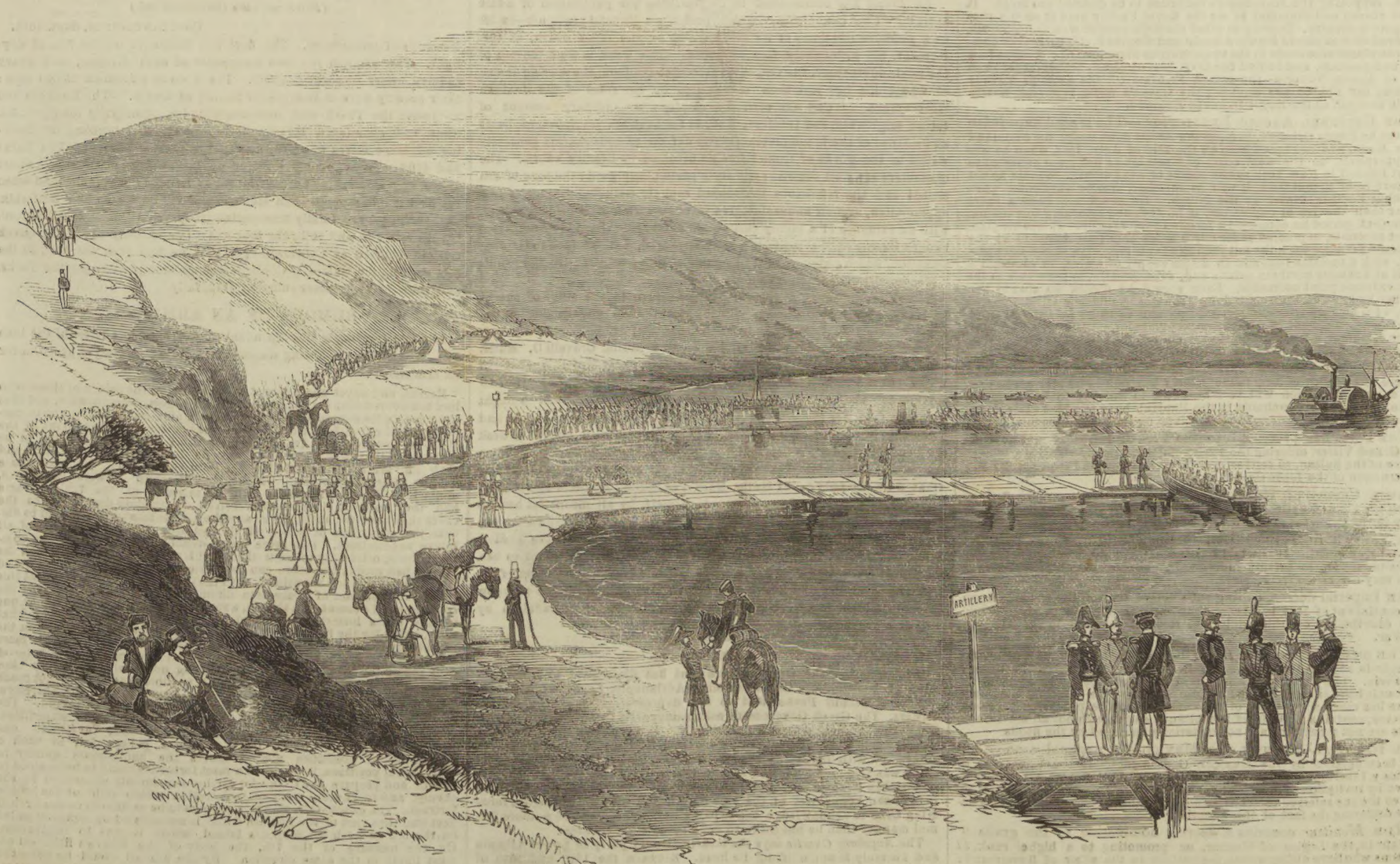
men levied in the country, the whole Russian force in the Crimea is estimated at not more than 60,000 men, nearly the half of which must be left in Sebastopol. On this point, however, our Government must, we presume, be well informed, and the resistance like to be met has been ascertained. Accessible as the peninsula is from many places, and ill-disposed as the inhabitants are to the Russian Government, we cannot agree with those who have asserted that our expedition will have to encounter all the difficulties of a country little known. The coast has been examined, and, with our naval superiority, there can be no excuse for our being ignorant of any part of it. We assume, therefore, that a favourable spot has been selected for the debarkation—that on this spot our ships have arrived in safety; and then begins the arduous work of landing the troops.

The fleet will be all arranged in order as it arrives off the coast—each vessel in its appointed place: the men-of-war defending the transports; the steamers at either end and close in shore keeping the beach clear of the enemy, and, with their great superiority of mechanical power, ensuring perfect freedom for the operations of the boats. Then collecting on the off-shore side of the transports and of the ships having troops on board, all the boats of the fleet will, each in its turn, receive its cargo of well-appointed soldiers. Previously drawn up on board the vessels, they are to enter the boats in the order in which they stand in the ranks, and are to sit or stand in them as they may be directed. They are to be perfectly still and silent. They are to take their knapsacks with them, but not put them on. They are to take with them three days' salt meat and three days' bread; their canteens are to be well filled with water; before leaving the ship, they are to take a hearty meal. Officers and men will go together thus provided in the boats. With a large and sufficient supply of these, it should not take many minutes after the signal is given before the bulk of the soldiers are placed in them. Then the boats forming in a line abreast, and keeping at a distance of twenty feet from the oars of each other, will advance steadily and silently towards the shore, keeping strictly in line. The First Division,

consisting of all launches and Turkish pinnaces from the sailing ships of the fleet, commencing with the *Britannia's* boats on the extreme right, is to form the right. The Second Division, consisting of all paddle-box boats of the war steamers towed by their own cutters, commencing with the *Furious* on the right of the Division, and terminating with the *Fury* on the left, will form the left of the line. The Third Division, consisting of all boats of the transport service, commencing with the boats of the *Emperor* on the right of the Division, and ending with the *Gertrude* on the left, will form the centre of the line. In this order the whole will advance—extending, probably, two miles—to the shore, and whether they are to make good their landing under the fire of opponents, or on a beach perfectly clear, we cannot say. The great event has, before now, taken place, and while we write the strand is we trust occupied by our victorious troops. The Light Division is to take the lead on landing, and the foremost of them will be four companies of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. The First Division will follow them. They are all to form in contiguous columns on landing at quarter distance, and they are not to load their muskets till they have landed, or are ordered to load them.

With all these fair and proper precautions, and protected as the boats will be by steamers (a means of protection which on any former disembarkations were wholly unknown), we cannot foresee any great difficulties in landing all the troops, however numerous they may be. In the regulations nothing is said of our allies. This is very natural. They will be in their own places; and the Admirals and Generals having amongst them allotted to each nation its duty, the regulations for each do not refer to the other. Now we wait with even more anxiety than last week to receive from the Crimea the intelligence that the well-devised plan has been properly and successfully carried out.

The Prussian Note, to which we referred last week, and the proceedings of Austria, which, like Prussia, finds no *casus belli* in the Russian outrages against international law, which is satisfied that the Russian armies have retreated across the Pruth, and left



EMBARKATION OF BRITISH TROOPS (LIGHT DIVISION), AT VARNA, FOR SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

her in the possession of the Principalities, have dissipated all doubts as to these Powers, and have told France and England plainly that they must, by themselves, and by the help of the Turks, bring Russia to her senses, and bring the war to an end. We may, therefore, desire most earnestly, the complete success of our forces in the Crimea. Should that be attained, the great object of the war, that of effectually humbling the Czar, and preventing him in future from disturbing the general peace, will be fully accomplished. What form diplomacy may give the result we cannot say. But, apart from the news which every post brings us of the sufferings of the Russians by the interruption of their trade—of their being completely disheartened by the blockade of all their ports, the capture and destruction of Bomarsund, and the success of the Turks—their defeat, too, in Georgia, and their retreat from that part of Asia;—apart from all these material disasters, there is evidence in the last Russian Circular Note, published this week, dated as long ago as August 14th (26th), and directed by Count Nesselrode to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, that the Court of Russia has become sensible that it cannot brave the hostile feelings of all Europe. At the outbreak of the dispute, and before the war was commenced, the Russian diplomatic papers were remarkable for arrogance, falsehood, and fanatical appeals to the people and the Almighty. They affronted every free man, and scandalised every religious man. Now, Count Nesselrode—though he cannot leave his habits of deceit, and pretends that the Russians have evacuated the Principalities in the interests of Austria and Germany, while he admits that they have been forced to evacuate them by strategic necessities—writes quite submissively, humbly, and reasonably. The Czar is ready to adhere to the principles of the protocol of April—ready to make sacrifices; but France and England, he says, have resolved to humiliate and enfeeble Russia. They will have nothing less than the abrogation of all anterior treaties, and the destruction of all the maritime establishments of Russia, which are a perpetual menace against the Ottoman Empire, and will restrict Russian power in the Black Sea. To such terms Russia cannot submit; but she retires within her own frontier, withdraws behind the Pruth, and leaves the chances of war to determine the definitive basis of the negotiation; but waits, while standing on the defensive, for equitable overtures to permit her to concur in the establishment of peace. Language at all approximating to this used in April, would have prevented the war. In using it now, Count Nesselrode tacitly admits that one great object of the war is already obtained. Russia is humiliated; and, if the Crimea be wrested from her, she will be virtually conquered, and must accept the terms which the conquerors—who are as generous as they are powerful, and wish only a lasting peace and security—will be ready to offer her.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT VARNA, FOR THE CRIMEA.

The details of this spirited scene are given at page 287 of the present Number. The Engraving upon the preceding page, from a sketch by Lieut. E. G. Bredin, represents the Embarkation of the Light Division on the south side of Varna Bay.

THE NEW SPANISH CIVIL LIST.—The Madrid *Economista* proposes a large reduction in the Civil List of the Royal Family. The following are, in round numbers, the alterations it suggests, exchanged from reals to pounds sterling:—

The Queen, who at present has ..	£340,000	is to have	£140,000
The King	24,000	"	10,000
The Princess of Asturias	24,500	"	10,000
The Duchess of Montpensier ..	20,000	"	10,000
The Queen-Mother	30,000	"	—
Don Francisco de Paula and his Family	35,000	"	15,000
	£473,500		£185,000

The difference between these two amounts is £288,500, an enormous sum in Spain; and even the half of it would be well worth saving to the nation, supposing the *Economista's* reduction to be deemed too large. It is both absurd and shameful to see the Royal Family paid at such a rate in so poor a country. Bearing in mind the difference in wealth, resources, and inevitable expenses between Spain and England, it is curious to compare the allowances made in the two countries to persons of corresponding rank and position, and to find the Civil List of Queen Isabel larger than that of Queen Victoria—the infant Princess of the Asturias already receiving her £24,000 per annum; the Queen's uncle receiving nearly double as much as the Royal Dukes in England.

THE GRINNELL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The second expedition sent out by Henry Grinnell, Esq., to the Arctic Seas, under the command of Dr. Kane, was last heard from on the 23rd of July, 1853, when he was at Uppernavik, on the west coast of Greenland; but he is expected to report himself in New York in the course of next month. Should he not be heard from at that time, it will be surmised that he has decided upon spending another winter at the North. He could not remain there longer than the 1st of September, if he designed returning this season, as at that period ice commences forming very rapidly. It was his plan, at last accounts, to proceed as far north in his ship (*the Advance*) as the ice would permit during the fall then next ensuing. He would then proceed, with a portable boat and an ample supply of stores, to establish a depot at a remote northern point; and, subsequently, to penetrate to the most extreme point accessible. Even should he obtain no clue to the missing English navigator, Sir John Franklin, confidence is entertained that, with his rare scientific attainments and facilities for investigation, the expedition cannot be without important results. It is expected that, in the course of a few weeks, information will be received from Captain Ingfield and all the other English vessels now in the North Sea.

At the last meeting of the Paris Exhibition Committee at Lahore, the display of local manufactures was said to be very creditable, and a large collection will be sent down to Bombay to be forwarded to Europe. Many merchants in the Punjab have signified their intention of forwarding goods to the Exposition on their own account.

The Porte has presented to the French Embassy a letter of the Grand Vizier, ordering the Pacha of Jerusalem, by virtue of a special decree of the Sultan, to deliver gratuitously the ground required for the construction of the Latin Church of Beit-Djalla.

At a Council of War held at St. Petersburg on the 3rd, at which the Emperor Nicholas presided, it was determined that the Russian army in the Caucasus should act strictly on the defensive.

A LETTER from Bucharest, in the *Moniteur*, states that the Russians, on quitting Ibrail, laid hands on all the stores of corn belonging to the town and to private individuals. The Austrian merchants have been very severe sufferers.

An Imperial decree, calling into active service the recruits upon the contingent of 1853, has been signed by the Emperor of the French. The distribution of this additional force is confided to the Minister of War.

The monster concert *al fresco* in the Thiergarten, at Berlin, has brought in at least 16,000 thalers to the funds for the relief of the sufferers in Silesia. The Prince of Prussia has subscribed 1000, various private individuals have subscribed 500 and 1000, and one Fire and Life Assurance Office has made a donation of 10,000 thalers. The province of Silesia, however, contains 3,000,000 of inhabitants, and though not all are ruined, there are not many who are not materially damaged by the floods.

A NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR MEXICO.—A national anthem has just been adopted by the Mexican Government. It bears the title of "Dios y Libertad." Numerous compositions for the purpose were prepared by invitation of the Government, and the committee appointed selected the one referred to. The Minister of the Interior has issued a decree declaring the fact of this adoption.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, nominating to the grade of Knight in the Legion of Honour, or promoting to a higher rank, 32 persons who have distinguished themselves in the affair of Bomarsund; also, another decree, conferring the military medal on 46 persons for their conduct in the same affair; as well as on 32 persons who showed great devotedness during the visitation of cholera in the East.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

As may be supposed, the general feeling here is one of the most anxious expectation respecting the news from Sebastopol. The Emperor, whose intention was to have left Paris on the 19th to rejoin the Empress at Bordeaux, has deferred his departure, in order to receive here the earliest information of the events now taking place in the Crimea—accounts of which are daily looked for. Their Majesties have declined accepting the ball which was to have been offered them by the city of Bordeaux; from whence they propose returning immediately, probably to pass a portion of the autumn at Fontainebleau. The *sejour* of the Empress at Biaritz has produced the most favourable influence possible on her health and spirits: the former is said to be perfectly restored, and the latter, consequently, much improved. The disappearance of cholera from Paris, of which malady her Majesty entertained great dread, relieves her of all alarm in returning.

Considerable attention has been attracted here to extracts from a brochure entitled "La Prusse et la Russie," published in those journals known as being wholly devoted to the Government, evidently according to directions emanating from thence. It is not alone the interest of the passages cited that produces this feeling, but the existence of a report, pretty generally extended, and finding a certain amount of credence, that the pamphlet in question is written by a hand now wielding an instrument emblematic of more temporal and material power than the pen. There is, we believe, no foundation whatever for this rumour. Another—which, without bearing evidence of being perfectly well grounded, yet presents more appearance of probability—attributes the work to a certain celebrated magistrate, who is supposed to have already written more than one of a similar character.

A most singular and interesting discovery has lately been made in the courtyard of a house in the Rue d'Antin. Some labourers, employed in digging on this ground, came upon the hilt of a large sword, on which was legible the word, or rather fragment of the word, *emours*. History records that about this spot took place the celebrated duel between the Dukes of Beaufort and Nemours, each accompanied by four followers, in July, 1652, in which the latter lost his life; little doubt therefore, seems to exist that the hilt in question belonged to the sword which the Duc de Nemours carried on the occasion. After the Duc's death, two of his seconds, Villars and Uzerches, killed two of the seconds of the Duke of Beaufort, d'Héricourt and de Ris, and the remaining two wounded each other slightly.

The three daughters of Maria Christina, on their return from England, passed a few days in strict incognito in Paris: they have not returned to Spain.

The political directorship of the semi-official journals, the *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel*, has devolved from M. de la Guéronnière to M. Cucheval-Clarigny. An idea, which will be seriously taken into consideration this month, exists, of establishing a fusion between the two papers. It is thought that M. de la Guéronnière will enter the Council of State.

Here is a fact for our horticultural readers. It has been discovered that, for the generality of flowers, and more especially for pelargoniums, and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano, or any other yet discovered; plants placed in sand, or the worst soils, displaying more beauty and vigour, when watered with this composition, than those grown in the richest mould, and only sprinkled with water.

The removal of the suspension-bridge in Paris, entitled indiscreetly Pont des Invalides and Pont d'Antin, has led to examinations on the subject of this kind of bridge, the result of which proves its utter unfitness in capitals or passages where much circulation exists. Though not more than five-and-twenty years in existence, and displaying no faults of construction beyond the radical one peculiar to its kind, its inefficiency was proved by the fact that, when any fête or great solemnité called large crowds to the Champs de Mars, the passage of this bridge had, as a measure of public safety, to be interdicted. The utmost exertions are being made to prepare the new bridge which is to replace it, for the 1st of May, in order to be ready for the Exhibition.

La Presse has commenced in its *feuilleton* the publication of a tale entitled "Une Conversion," which presents a threefold interest—in its own merit, in the name of its author, and in the crisis which, at this moment, his melancholy fate produces. The work is from the pen of the noble adventurer, the Comte de Raousset Boulbon, the stirring drama of whose life has just been terminated by the rides of the Mexican Government. "Une Conversion" displays no ordinary amount of talent, originality, and interest; and, as far as it has yet appeared, bears no evidence of the incompleteness and defects of construction generally visible in the works of those little accustomed to literary efforts. The characters are well drawn; the style particularly good; the tone of sentiment and the reflections introduced replete with fine feeling, a just appreciation, and an unusual degree of observation of men and things, with an evidence of a highly cultivated mind and refined intellect. But two *feuilletons* of the work have yet appeared, but we look to its continuation, which extends until the publication of Madame George Sand's "Memoires," with much interest.

The theatrical world is rejoicing in the return to the stage of one of its prime favourites, Bouffé, who has accepted an engagement at the Porte St. Martin. This seems to be the season of dramatic resurrections; with Madame Stoltz at the Opéra (*gare à Mlle. Cruveillé*), Mlle. Georges and Bouffé at the Porte St. Martin; and Mlle. Rachel—in whose demise, however, every one foresaw a speedy resuscitation—at the Comédie Française. Mlle. Rachel has brought with her, from her *tombeau provisoire*, the rôles of *Rodogune*, *Ariane*, and *Tancredi*; in which pieces she proposes to gather fresh laurels to deck her next "temporary retirement." We must confess, these caprices on the part of stage celebrities appear to us to be much too indulgently treated by the public. If Mlle. Rachel or Mlle. Any-one-else chooses to retire, for reasons best known to herself, by all means let her go. We lived before Mlle. Rachel appeared; and we trust, therefore, we can find means to exist when her star has left the firmament of the Théâtre Français; and we really think that we should intimate this fact to her, instead of lamenting over her eternal last appearances, and gratefully rejoicing over her as eternal returns; knowing as we ought to know that the system is a comedy in which the great tragedian indulges by way of a distraction.

GREECE.

It is said that the Greek Government has dispatched to Constantinople M. Barozzi, late Greek Consul at Adrianople, furnished with letters to Redschid Pacha and to the Representatives of the foreign Powers. The Greek Government acknowledges its many offences against the Sultan, and appeals to his generosity. It proposes to sign a treaty of commerce with the Porte as an indemnity for the debt which Greece contracted with Turkey by the late insurrection. A treaty to the same effect was prepared some years since, and approved by the two Governments, but King Otho refused his signature. This treaty of commerce defines the boundaries of the two States, and will, consequently, force King Otho to acknowledge the existing limits of Turkey in a more formal manner than he has hitherto done by existing treaties.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says the insurrectionary party in Lower Albania and Thessaly is again lifting its head. Between the 13th and 15th of August, the robber chief Ekalyojanni was at Radovital, in Epirus (where the revolution commenced), with 500 men: Grivas is with 1500, and Katarathas, with 600 men, in Thessaly.

LANDING OF THE EXPEDITION.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 16th inst., by electric telegraph, set all doubts at rest as to the landing of the expedition. They state that 25,000 French, 25,000 English, and 8000 Turks landed safely at Eupatoria, on the 14th, without meeting with any resistance; that they immediately commenced marching on Sebastopol; and that the transports had returned to Varna for the reserve, which amounts to about 20,000 men. Eupatoria is a town of considerable trade, containing 12,000 inhabitants, and the possession of such a port is, in many respects, preferable to that of a hastily-fortified camp on an uninhabited point of the coast. Facilities must also have been found for landing heavy stores at a mercantile seaport, which could not have been counted upon at other places which have been supposed favourable for disembarkation. From the Katcha River to Fort Constantine, for example, the distance is less than ten miles, while from Eupatoria to the latter point is more than fifty; but it may have been considered next to impossible to transport heavy artillery and ammunition from the former position into a practicable road, whereas one of the principal roads of the Crimea connects Eupatoria with Simferopol, near which an army of 40,000 Russians is said to be encamped, and another road joins the last-named town with Sebastopol. Following these lines of communication, the distance from the place where the Allied army has landed to its ultimate destination cannot be less than 100 miles; but, unless a conveniently practicable route exists in the neighbourhood of the coast, a march of even this length may have been deemed, on the whole, the easiest and the most expeditious. It is probable, also, that the adoption of this course will secure the troops against their most formidable difficulty—the want of water. For about the first twenty miles, the line of march appears to run along the banks of salt lakes, without any vestige of a running stream; but, further on, there are everywhere rivers at no great distance, and, beyond Simferopol, the road passes successively near the sources of the Alma, the Katcha, and the Belbek.

"The attack on Sebastopol," says the Vienna *Lloyd*, "is a bold but not a rash enterprise, and, if it succeeds, the war in the East will assume a totally different character." "Russia fights at Sebastopol, not for the Crimea alone, but for Bessarabia, all the possessions in the Black Sea, and, indirectly, for Finland." The above-mentioned paper has the following interesting letter relating to the expedition:—

ODESSA, Sept. 7.—I deliver this letter into the hands of a friend who, with many other inhabitants of the town, has sought refuge at Tiraspol, the position of the hostile fleet being a threatening one. Half the population of this city has already hastened into the interior of Russia, in order to escape the terrible cannonade which has more than once wounded our ears. Since yesterday several ships have been collecting in front of our city. Today some of them got into order of battle, and began to fire for practice. At first the commander, Count Annenkoff, thought the enemy was about to attack us, and the garrison was kept ready for action, but the real state of things soon became evident. They enemy has not yet attacked us, but we are in hourly expectation he will do so. A great many ships are sailing in a westerly direction. The enemy will certainly menace all the places on the coast of the Black Sea at one and the same time in order to keep our army fully occupied. Akermann, Odessa, Ozakoff, Kinburn, Perekop, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, and, indeed, all the places up to Anapa, will become targets for the enemy's artillery.

Prince Menschikoff has exhausted all means of defence in order to render Sebastopol impregnable, as well from the land as from the sea side. Between Sebastopol and Balaklava, there are five strong detached forts, which are garrisoned by a sufficient number of troops. The road from Balaklava to Yalta is rendered impassable and partly mined. The coast between Sebastopol and Eupatoria is defended at unequal distances by batteries consisting of six howitzers. There are three forts at Eupatoria, one on the north, a second on the east, and a third on the west side. That place is garrisoned by 15,000 men. The heights in front of Sebastopol, which are encircled by redoubts and trenches, are armed with eighteen batteries and defended by 20,000 men. The garrison of Sebastopol is only 10,000 strong, but, if we add to this number the crew of the fleet, the fortress is defended by 25,000 men. Prince Menschikoff issued a proclamation on the 3rd, in which he prepared the people for a resistance to the very last. I am unable to give you the proclamation literally, but I can give you the sense of it as it was communicated to me by a friend. The Prince first enumerates all the victories gained by the Russians in the course of this century, and then calls on his soldiers to show themselves equal to their predecessors in bravery and power of endurance. If the enemy, as a consequence of the inscrutable will of Heaven, should obtain a victory, then let the whole store of powder go with him into the air. The conclusion of the proclamation is "Rather let us die than surrender to the enemy."

Our army is very much cast down. The news of the fall of Bomarsund has much depressed military men, as well high as low. From the interior of Russia, especially from the neighbourhood of Novogorod, reinforcements have arrived within the last few days, but they do not remain here, as their destination is Oczakow and Kherson. Troops have also arrived from the Danubian army.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10th.

No news of importance. The fleet left Baltschik on the 7th, at daylight. The English left two companies of each division, and heavy cavalry, under General Scarlett. The French left some 25,000 men; their cavalry were at Bourgas for facility of forage. The Russians had re-crossed the Pruth with immense plunder, principally furniture, &c. They had abandoned Ibraila, Matchin, Tultcha, burning or carrying off large stores of grain, part of the present harvest. The Turks had 4000 men at Bucharest, 7000 at Turtukai, 30,000 under Achmet Pacha at Kalarasch. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was indisposed when the packet left. A Russian steamer had visited Varna and Baltschik, so report says, and finally transported troops from Odessa to Sebastopol. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th, the fleet had a fair westerly wind. A Greek captain reported at Constantinople that he had seen the fleet, on the 9th, steering for Odessa. Cholera was spreading amongst the Turks, and those at Varna were suffering dreadfully.

RUMOUR OF AN ARMISTICE.

The Constantinople Correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter of the 10th inst., contains the following statement regarding an alleged proposal for an armistice:—

Recent, and as yet unconfirmed, news unsettles the minds of those who had considered that for a time political discussion were to cease, and that the struggle for supremacy between Russia and the Allies was to be carried on in the trenches of Sebastopol. Before the vast armament of the Western Powers could leave the harbour of Baltschik, it began to be whispered that the Czar had, at the last moment, yielded, and that an armistice would be the consequence of his acceptance of the four propositions which the Western Powers put forth, and which Austria endorsed. On the morning of the 7th the Porte and the Austrian Intermuncio received telegraphic despatches to the effect that the Russian Monarch accepted, or at least was disposed to discuss, the conditions of peace which had been declared the basis of all future negotiations. The same day a steamer was sent off to the combined fleets, ostensibly to learn their position and the progress which the voyage had made; but there can be little doubt that the Generals and Admirals were made acquainted with the important news, and are at this time in expectation of immediate directions to defer for a few days the contemplated descent. On the 8th, a small steamer, called the *Danube*, one of the boats formerly employed in the passenger traffic of that river, sailed for the fleet, which it was expected would be met with in the neighbourhood of Serpents Island. This vessel, no doubt, carried more decided advice or directions. But, as the craft is extremely small, never constructed for the open sea, and as a strong north wind began to blow within a few hours of her departure, it is possible that she may not reach her destination for two or three days. The course taken will, therefore, much depend on the feelings and judgment of those in command. The Generals may not, improbably, press forward with all expedition, and endeavour to effect a landing before any armistice can be concluded; this would be a vigorous policy, for, as such a suspension of hostilities always leaves the belligerents quietly in their actual positions, it would be a most fortunate thing to be enabled to collect and prepare the troops for further movements unassailed by the enemy, and to encamp without molestation within sight of the hostile fortress. The exact state of things appears to be as follows:—the French fleet and that part of the English which is not assisted by steamers sailed on the 5th and 6th for Serpents Island, where it was to rendezvous. On the morning of the 7th, the body of the English fleet sailed, most likely in the same direction. Should no unoward event occur, in the neighbourhood of the island, about no unoward event occur. On the 7th and 8th there was a fine, fair breeze; but, during the night of the 8th a strong north wind began to blow in the Bosphorus

which, should it extend to the Black Sea, will no doubt greatly retard the expedition. It is not only foul, but it may at times be too strong to allow of towing, which it is proved cannot be performed on a large scale, except in very moderate weather. Should therefore any telegraphic communications be received within a day or two, it is probably that the invading force may never reach the shores of the Crimea; and the political struggle will commence anew in the form of notes and protocols.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

THE victories gained by the Russian General in Anatolia do not seem to have been attended with any very serious consequences to the defeated army. So far from considering himself beaten, the Turkish Commander sent an aide-de-camp to the Russian camp, on the 17th ult., with a message to Bebutoff, which was neither more nor less than a challenge, namely, that if he (Bebutoff) considered the affair of Kurack-dere as anything more than a drawn battle, the Turks were ready to meet him again in the open field, and convince him of his error. To show that this proposal was not mere braggadocio, Vely Pacha and Mustapha Pacha followed the aide-de-camp with eight regiments of cavalry; but, before either he or they could reach the Russian camp, they saw huge volumes of smoke rising up from its midst, as if the whole were on fire. On their getting to the place this strange sight was explained by the discovery of several smouldering heaps of barley and horse fodder, which were being rapidly consumed; but the tents were uninjured, and though not a soul was to be seen, it was evident that the evacuation had been very recent. Many of the tents were completely furnished, others of them partially so besides a large number of baggage-waggons, animals, some ammunition, and ten spiked cannon. The Muehrir extended his reconnaissance as far as within half a cannon-shot of the citadel of Alexandropol; and it was soon ascertained that the Russians had entered, about 4000 strong, into the citadel, that they had encamped 4000 more around the town, and that the rest of the Russian army was directed by forced marches upon Tiflis.

The ordinary Tatar, who arrived from Erzerum on the 25th, brought despatches explaining the cause of that sudden retreat. It appears that on the 12th, the intrepid Schamyl, at the head of 15,000 mounted Lezghees, invaded Khakhelia, took possession of upwards of eighty villages, and that detachments of his cavalry had shown themselves within eight hours of Tiflis. On receiving this information, General Count Mead, Civil and Military Governor of Tiflis, sent orders to a portion of the Russian corps of army operating near Alexandropol and Kutais, to advance by forced marches upon Tiflis. The Turkish General does not seem to have followed up his advantage against the Russians. Disensions prevailed among the officers; and a memorial had been signed by a number of Poles, denouncing General Guyon, and demanding his dismissal.

The last accounts from Trebizond, of the 30th ult., mention the capture by the Russians of a Persian caravan. Since then 2000 Russians, with two pieces of artillery, have been stationed in the Pass of Dalar, for the purpose of intercepting the communications between Turkey and Persia in that direction. This is the only passage accessible to horses, and it lies between two high perpendicular rocks, forming the northern extremity of the chain of mountains, extending between the Turko-Persian frontier and Bayazid. It requires about half an hour to cross the chain on that point; and 300 men posted in the defile would suffice to arrest a whole army.

THE SULTAN'S REFORM DECREE.

On September 7th, all the civil and military authorities, the chiefs of the Christian and other communities, were invited to rendezvous at the Porte, to be present at the reading of an Imperial hatt-i-humayoun. About 400 persons were admitted to the Grand Hall, where the Minister for Foreign Affairs solemnly and distinctly read the Sultan's order, in which, after stating that the reforms made in the administration of affairs had not been effectually carried out, he says:—

To obviate this, it is necessary to establish a new code, such as cannot be modified according to the will of influential persons, which will completely destroy the past ill system of administration. This must be brought on regularly, and with due regard to the principles of justice. 2nd. The articles of this projected code must be strictly enforced, so as to give power and increase the authority of local governors. 3rd. Internal prosperity and the security of the property of our subjects must be looked into. 4th. Justice and equity must be enforced. 5th. Our financial resources must be concentrated and cared for. 6th. The amelioration of the political and social state of all our subjects, no matter what creed they belong to, must be effected.

These reforms are most necessary, and the greatest attention must be most scrupulously paid, in order that no flaws should exist. In order to come to such a solution, a new council, composed of five or six members of such a class of individuals as enjoy a reputation for talent, rectitude, and worthiness, is to be formed.

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

(From a Correspondent.)

Ledsund, Sept. 12, 1854. We expect to be in England some time about the middle of October; and on our arrival home, will either be paid-off, or turned over to some other vessel. The report is—the sailing-vessels go home next week; while the screw-ships and some paddle-vessels cruise in the Gulf of Finland and off Gottena Sands, making Faro Sound their headquarters. Cholera made fearful havoc among the French troops: 800 died during the short time they were encamped ashore. The Alanders, too, have suffered severely, two or three deaths having taken place in nearly every family on the main island. The unfortunate people are in great dread of the Emperor's wrath after the departure of the French and English ships. They say one way he will punish them, for their good feeling towards us, will be by taking all the young men for soldiers, as soon as ever we leave; so the greater part intend leaving for Sweden, as soon as possible.

We have had a succession of heavy gales here, for the last fortnight, a slight foretaste of what we may expect at the fall of the year; and the weather, from being what we call white trousers weather, has suddenly changed, and become quite cold and raw.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Letters from Spain give somewhat conflicting accounts of the state of things at Madrid. It seems to be certain that much uneasiness has lately prevailed in the public mind, owing to an expectation that a rising of some kind was imminent. According to some accounts, the alarm was entirely attributable to malicious reports spread by the enemies of Liberal government; while other letters say that, but for the precautions taken, there would certainly have been an *emete*, and that several arrests were made. It is difficult to say from what known political party an insurrectionary movement could have proceeded. As to Republicans, it is stated on credible authority that there were never more than two or three hundred in Madrid; and most of them are now in prison, awaiting a half-promised amnesty of the events of August 28th. Although the Government has various classes of enemies, including recent friends, dissatisfied because they cannot dictate to Ministers, the probability is that the imminence of a resort to physical force was greatly exaggerated. The following is understood to be the programme of the Liberal Electoral Committees:—

1. The complete and solemn recognition of the revolution of July, accomplished by the army and people, of the sovereignty of the future constituent assembly.
2. The legitimacy of the constitutional Throne of Isabella II., whether it may be thought to be based upon historical facts, or upon the circumstance that the revolution thought fit to respect it.
3. The maintenance of a National Guard and a standing army as the defence and bulwark of liberty and the independence of the country.
4. Political centralisation, which is national unity, and administrative decentralisation which is the life of the people, and the fruitful basis of the traditional liberties of the nation.
5. The supreme necessity of a severe and moral law regulating promotion in every department of the State as being the only means to avoid the dissolution of society and the dishonour of the revolution.
6. The liberty of the press, the liberty of the tribune, the irremovability of the Judges, and Ministerial responsibility for the past, the present, and the future.
7. Individual liberty and the inviolability of every man's house—the first and most worthy conquest of a free people.

The views of the Committee have met with the almost entire adhesion of the Madrid press, and every day appears to render it more certain that the Liberals will have a very large majority in the new Cortes, or rather Constituent Assembly.

HOLLAND.—OPENING OF THE STATES-GENERAL.

The States-General was opened at the Hague on Monday by the King, when his Majesty delivered a speech, of which the following is the most important passage:—"I continue to receive from all foreign Powers marks of amity and friendship. This fact, considering the present political position of Europe, is extremely satisfactory to me. The neutrality which we adopted has been strictly maintained; and, as we have

scrupulously observed our obligations towards foreign States, we may on our side expect to see our rights respected. I have reason to be satisfied with the Army and Navy, both services having distinguished themselves by great zeal and discipline in the fulfilment of their duties. The resistance to our authority which we have experienced from the Chinese in the Island of Borneo has, I am happy to say, been overcome by the valour of our troops. I trust this victory may have durable and beneficial results. The harvest in our colonies promises to be abundant, and, according to the reports received up to this time from the various provinces, the crops in our own country promise to be equally favourable."

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

Political parties have not yet begun the campaign, but it appears the contests of this year will be more mixed up with local and temporary issues than usual. In most of the northern States the Nebraska Bill, the Maine Liquor Law, and Know-Nothingism over-ride the old party distinctions, and it is not easy to say where either the Administration or the Opposition will be found when the elections are over. The Maine Liquor Law, in particular, is a troublesome thing to noisy politicians. The Nebraska Bill, also, is not easily dealt with at the north. Mr. Douglas, the author of that ill-advised measure, was refused a hearing at Chicago, where a public meeting was assembled to enable him to defend himself.

A report was current that General Alvarez was at New York *incog.*, fitting out an armed expedition against the present Mexican Government. He is said to have chartered the steam-ship *Benjamin Franklin*, and a ship and a brig; with which he intended to await and capture a small steam-frigate called the *Santa Anna*, which was completing at New York for the Mexican Government.

The celebration by the American Protestant Association of the first sitting of Congress had led to a riot at Newark. A procession, composed of about 3000 persons, marched through the city, and at noon partook of a dinner. Nothing occurred to mar the scene until afternoon, when, as the procession passed through one of the streets, it encountered a crowd of opponents, who saluted it with derisive shouts, and, finally, a stone was thrown, which struck one of the Protestants. Just at this moment, as it is related, several shots were fired from a Roman Catholic Church in the immediate vicinity. The procession broke for the church instantly, and in a short time completely sacked its interior, despoiling the altar, and rendering it a complete ruin. A building whence the first attack was made was also assaulted. A number of persons on both sides were badly hurt, but we do not find that anyone was killed. Through the exertions of the officers of the procession, the body re-formed, and proceeded on its way. An intense excitement prevailed in Newark in consequence of this deplorable riot, and it was utterly impossible to ascertain the origin of the disturbances. The Protestant American Association is a new organisation, got up, it is said, for benevolent purposes.

A Jamaica paper states that the United States frigate *Columbia*, with a Commodore's flag, attended by two other American vessels, a corvette and steamer, have arrived at the port of San Domingo, and have formally demanded the cession to the United States of the port of Samana, with certain adjacent territory. A General Officer, with one or more officers of Engineers, are also reported to be on board the *Columbia*. On the demand having been made on the Government of the Dominican Republic, the English and French Consuls immediately dispatched express messengers to Port-au-Prince.

Advices from Canada give assurances that the Reciprocal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States will be ratified during the month of September. The new Parliament met at Montreal on the 5th inst., and the attendance there was very large. Mr. Hincks, Inspector-General of Canada, it is thought, will be knighted, for the prominent part taken by him in the execution of the treaty.

THE LAST SABBATH IN THE CAMP OF GALATA, NEAR VARNA.

The following is the mode in which the last Sunday was spent in the Camp of the Third Division of Lord Raglan's army, previous to their embarkation to Sebastopol. In a picturesque and lonely spot on the south side of Varna Bay, with a fine commanding view of the Pontus Euxinus, on a glorious morning, when the sun shone brilliantly, the different regiments of the Division marched on the 27th of August, with their bands, from their different encampments to the church parade-ground, selected by Major Wood, the Assistant-Adjutant-General, for the solemn worship of God. There stood the various battalions in silent reverence, still as death, rendering homage to the God of Armies; worshipping, beneath the blue canopy of heaven, the God of Nature; deeply impressed, as it were, with the works of His hands, which were scattered around in all their rich profusion. But a still more solemn and imposing scene followed on this last Sabbath. After the usual morning service, the Holy Communion was administered by the Rev. G. Moekler, the Chaplain to the Division, in the large hospital marquee at the headquarters; the curtains of which had been partly raised, to give more air and freer access. To that holy feast came four General Officers, with their respective staffs; the Colonels of the regiments, and numbers of junior officers. There knelt in lowly and becoming reverence on the green turf, at the little rustic table, covered with its snow-white cloth, some of the best blood of England. Amongst the rest knelt Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, the General of the Division; with his Brigadier-Generals, Sir John Campbell, Bart., and General Eyre; also General Escount, the Adjutant-General of the whole army; Major Wood, and the Hon. Major Colborne, the Adjutant and Quartermasters-General of the Division; also Colonel Bell, of the 1st Royal Regiment, and the Hon. Colonel Spencer, of the 44th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Adams, 28th, and Lieut.-Colonel Waddy, 50th Regiments; also the Staff-Surgeon of the Division—in fact Majors and Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, drummers and privates, kneeling side by side at the "table of their Lord." There were assembled, in uniforms of rich and varied hue, gallant officers with eyes fixed intent on their Prayer Books or Communion Manuals, or else deep in reverential thought, at the sacred service of the day—probably the last, prior to the gigantic undertaking in hand, that such a solemn service might ever be repeated.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH KHIVA.—In the course of the month of July several considerable convoys of cotton, the produce of Khiva, have traversed Samara, coming from Orenburg. The transport of this merchandise has been effected by the Cossacks of Orenburg with their waggons at the expense of twenty silver copecks per pood. The cotton was deposited on the right bank of the Volga, and has since been embarked and sent by steam-boat to Nijni Novgorod.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF RUSSIA.—Letters from Odessa of the 8th inst. state great disappointment to have been occasioned by an announcement that the prohibition of the exportation of grain was to be continued till further orders. The penalty thus paid by the Russian people for the wickedness of the Czar is enormous. Last year the wheat exported from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof was about 4,000,000 quarters, at an average price, probably, of about 40s. per quarter. This year they have had a harvest of unparalleled abundance, and there is no possibility of selling it, even at 10s. per quarter. In consequence, also, the difference to the growers is equally disastrous.

SPEECHES TO A JURY.—On the 24th of October an alteration will be made with respect to speeches to a jury in the superior courts. The party who begins, or his counsel, is to be allowed—in the event of his opponent not announcing at the close of the case of the party who begins his intention to adduce evidence—to address the jury a second time at the close of such case, for the purpose of summing up the evidence; and the party on the other side, or counsel, is to be allowed to open the case, and also to sum up the evidence, if any; and the right of reply is to be the same as at present.

The French Emperor left Boulogne on Saturday at noon, and arrived at Paris at five o'clock. In the evening his Majesty repaired to the Théâtre Français, and witnessed the representation of the drama of "Arienne Lecouvreur," in which Mademoiselle Rachel performed the part of that celebrated tragic actress. Letters from Bayonne, of the 16th, announce that on the morning of the 19th the Empress was to quit Biarritz for Dax, whence she is to proceed by railway to Bordeaux, where her Majesty was to be met by the Emperor.

A new steam-yacht which is to convey the Emperor and Empress of Austria in their trips up and down the Danube, was "consecrated" the other day, by the prelate of the convent at Kloster Neuburg. A great number of general officers were present at what the *Wiener Zeitung* calls the "military ceremony."

BARON CHAS. VON HOCHSCHILD, Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, has been appointed Swedish representative at the Court of St. James's, in the place of Admiral Virgin, who retires in order to re-enter the naval service of his country. The Baron is brother-in-law to the present Danish Minister in London, and father-in-law to the Danish Envoy at Vienna.

PRINCESS LIEVEN passed through Cologne on the 13th, on her return to Brussels, where the Russian outside diplomacy has established its headquarters. Being close at hand to London and Paris, it is thus enabled to maintain immediate communication by courier and telegraph (the latter in cipher), through the Muscovite Legation at Brussels, with Warsaw and St. Petersburg.

THE NEW CASTLE OF BALMORAL.

THE new residence at present in course of erection at Balmoral attracted the early notice of the Queen and Prince Albert after their arrival yesterday week. Of the building (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week), which has advanced very rapidly during the summer, we add a few particulars from the *Morning Chronicle*:—"The last portion of the main building, which is from 110 to 120 feet square, with a court inside, is now ready for being roofed. On the ground-floor of the west and north sides are the public rooms, and over them are the principal bed-rooms and other accommodation for the Royal family. The other two sides are three stories in height, and will be reserved chiefly for the accommodation of the suite. On the east side, a wing is being built seventy feet in length, and in connection with a very prominent part of the edifice, viz., a tower forty feet square, which will be about eighty feet high, with a circular staircase on one angle, making the height 100 feet. It will be surmounted with a flag staff. Behind this, on the lower level, towards the river Dee, the foundations are preparing for the kitchen, offices, and servants' accommodation. The house is in the baronial or old English style of architecture. The south and west fronts especially are very handsome, there being some very fine carving and moulding in the details. There are very fine oriel windows for the principal rooms—Queen's sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room, &c.—with turrets on the angles. The whole is to be fireproof, according to Barrett's patent. There is in the plan a ball-room, to supersede the present iron one. The new erection stands about 100 yards nearer the river than the old one; and the contractors are under obligation to have the whole finished by the autumn of 1856. "The architect is Mr. William Smith, Aberdeen; who, with the assistance of Dr. Robertson, Prince Albert's Commissioner for Balmoral, superintends the mason work. The other contractors are—carpenter's work, Mr. Robert Watson; blacksmith, Messrs. Bowman and Co.; plumber's work, Messrs. Blaikie and Sons; slater, Mr. Innes; bell-hanger, Mr. McHardy—all of Aberdeen; and Mr. Cubitt, of London, the hot and cold baths."

THE French steamer *Newton* arrived in the Garonne on the 17th, with Queen Christina on board. It is understood that Beaumont Lodge, formerly the residence of Lord Ashbrook, has been taken for the Dowager Queen of Spain, as the future residence of herself and youthful family, by her second husband, the Duke de Rianzares. Several truckloads of furniture, and other valuables, arrived by the South-Western Railway, at Datchet, on Monday, and were immediately forwarded to Beaumont Lodge, which is now being placed in thorough repair. Beaumont Lodge is about three miles from Windsor Castle, and was recently sold to a London solicitor, who is said to have been employed by the Spanish Royal Family to make the purchase.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The French papers stated a long time ago that the annexes to the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysees were begun. This was incorrect; the contract with Messrs. York and Co. for the building of these annexes was signed only on Saturday. They will form a gallery with an iron roof, supported by piers of stone. This gallery will be ninety feet in width, and 3900 feet in length, or twice the length of the Crystal Palace in Hyde park. Messrs. York and Co. have engaged to complete it by the end of January, a period of only four months; for it will require a fortnight to prepare the foundations, and four months at this season of the year are not equal to three months in the summer. When we consider this, and the great difficulty there is in getting iron manufactured in France to a large extent, the undertaking of Messrs. York and Co. will appear extraordinary. The contractors tried hard to be permitted to import the iron-work from England duty free, by which at least one month would have been saved in time, and some hundreds of thousands in money; but the Government could not venture such a concession, so powerful is the influence of the French iron-masters.

THE GRAND OPERA OF PARIS.

(L'ACADEMIE IMPERIALE DE MUSIQUE.)

OUR good neighbours and allies the French, in common with many of the Continental nations, have now for some centuries past made the support and cultivation of the arts an affair of State. Whether for the mere purpose of amusement, or as an important accessory in the mental and moral education of the people. Music and its professors have always been held in high esteem in France. It was so under the house of Valois, under the Bourbons, even during the horrors of the first Revolution, and signally while the first Napoleon was in power. Very recently, the Emperor Napoleon III. has afforded a new example of this inherited disposition of his Government by taking the French Opera under the special control of some of the chief officers of his household, and of a commission composed of distinguished public men.

The aspect of the Salle on first entering strikes principally from its extreme gorgeousness and brilliancy. It seems one gigantic mass of gold, except when you look up to the ceiling, which is transparent, with a blue as clear and as pure as the sky of one of Claude's masterpieces. The subject of the design which decorates this roof is mythological, and it is executed in a bold and flowing style, suited to the scene. In the centre, and around the opening for the chandelier, is a circle glittering like stars, as if that vast mass of sparkling light had but descended from its sphere. Supporting the roof on each side of the proscenium, and at the bend of the theatre on each side, are massive and gigantic columns, glittering with mirrors and gold, and over the archivoltes surmounting these are four colossal imperial eagles, whose golden wings glow in the light. The open spaces between the graceful lines formed by the front of the boxes are filled with all kinds of ornaments, garlands, wreaths, bas-reliefs, arabesques—all encircling carved representations of various musical instruments. As all these are in gold, the whole front of the house, when fully lit, flames with the brilliant metal; yet the effect is not so strong as to cast into the shade the interior of the boxes, or dim the beauty or the toilets of the ladies. The Imperial emblems everywhere abound.

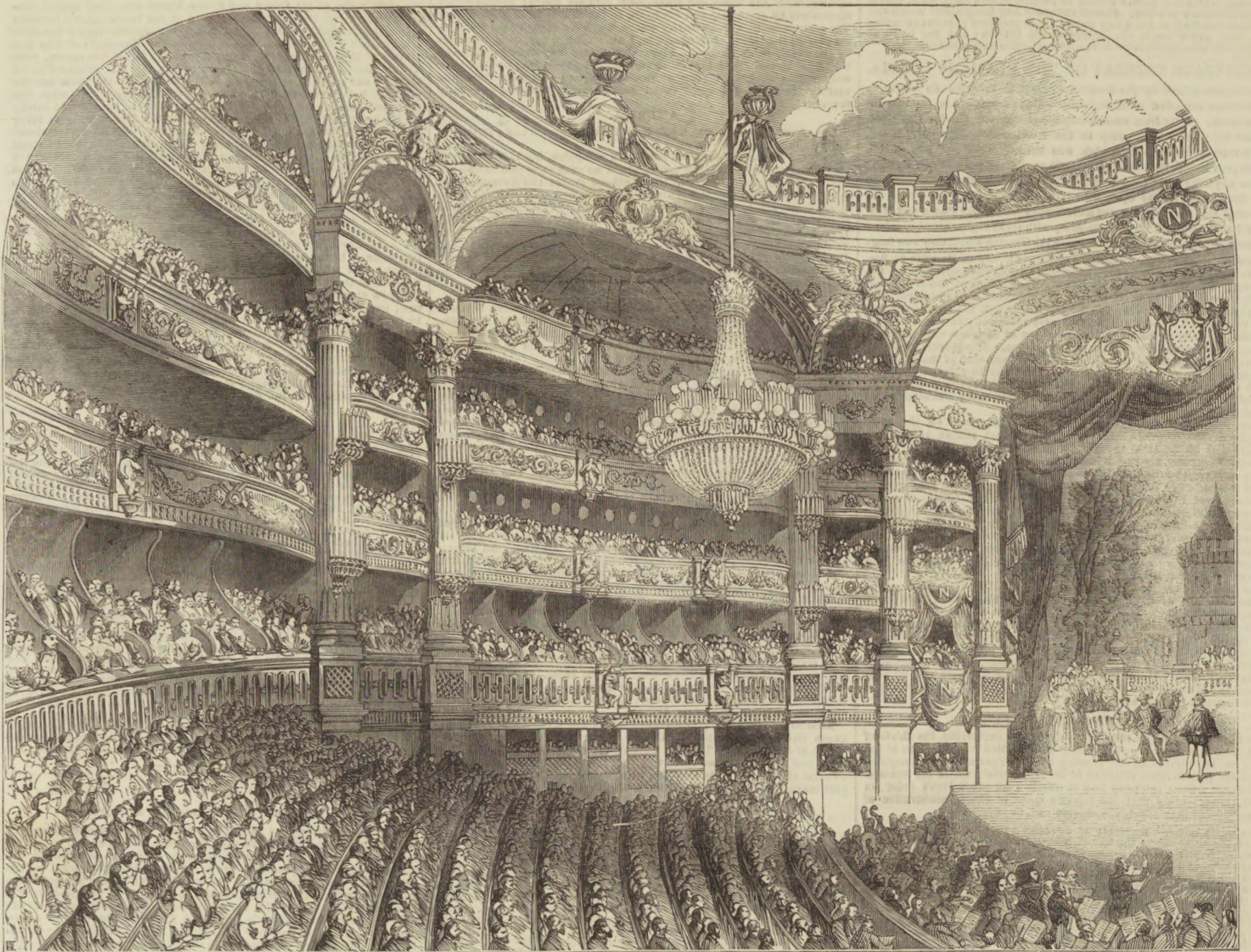
We have referred to the new organisation of the Opera. The resolution to alter the system of management emanated from the Emperor. A Commission was appointed to study the subject. The result of its labours is to recognise the impossibility of carrying on the Opera on the principle of private speculation, even when associated with that of a subvention. The Commission, therefore, boldly propose that the management of the Opera shall be undertaken by the Government—that is to say, by the Maison de l'Empereur. All past debts that are authenticated beyond dispute will be discharged, being regarded as debts of the establishment; and, by a liberal expenditure in future, it is hoped so to conduct the theatre as that, at all events, any loss may not exceed the amount of the subvention that has for some years past been accorded, that is to say, about 600,000 francs per season.

By a decree of the 29th of June last, the Emperor accepted the report of the Commission, and ordered that it should be acted upon. On the following day two other decrees were signed. The first named the Commission appointed permanently to superintend the affairs of the Opera. It is composed of the following personages:—Mons. Troplong, President of the Senate and Member of the Institute; Mons. Barache, President of the Council of State; Count Baciocchi, First Chamberlain, Superintendent of Court Spectacles, and of the Music of the Imperial Chapel; Mons. Roubert, Vice-President of the Council of State; the Count de Morny, he who figured so conspicuously in the *coup d'etat*; Mons. Chaix d'Est Ange, the well-known advocate; and Mons. Gautier, Secretary General "de la Maison de l'Empereur," a sort of French Colonel Phipps. This last-named gentleman fulfils the functions of Secretary to the Commission.

The other decree, of the same date, named M. Roqueplan the Director of the Opera—a post he has filled for some years on his own account. It is under these auspices that the Grand French Opera has just opened for the season. The experiment about to be tried is one of great interest to all lovers of art. Will this kind of double management succeed? Will the Commission agree on questions of taste? Will the interests of art alone prevail in the making of engagements? Will M. Roqueplan enjoy enough power to enable him to act beneficially for the undertaking? Or will the real management be confided to some one behind the curtain? These are questions which time alone can solve.

The Opera opened for the present season with the "Favorita," Madame Stoltz performing the part of the heroine. During the recess all the decorations had been retouched, so as to give the Salle the same brilliant air it had after the work of M. Visconti had been achieved.

The old Salle had been designed and decorated by Mons. Rohault de Fleury. The architect, to whose lot it fell to execute the re-embellishment, was Mons. Visconti, whose early death has been so much lamented. He, however, followed the lines of his predecessor. M. Rohault had been crippled in his work by the want of a sufficiently munificent allowance of money. The Emperor, however, is not the man to commit this kind of mistake, and Mons. Visconti was able to scatter gold liberally. Hence the magnificence of this *salle de spectacle*. It should be added that M. Rohault was the right hand of M. Visconti throughout the task of re-embellishment.



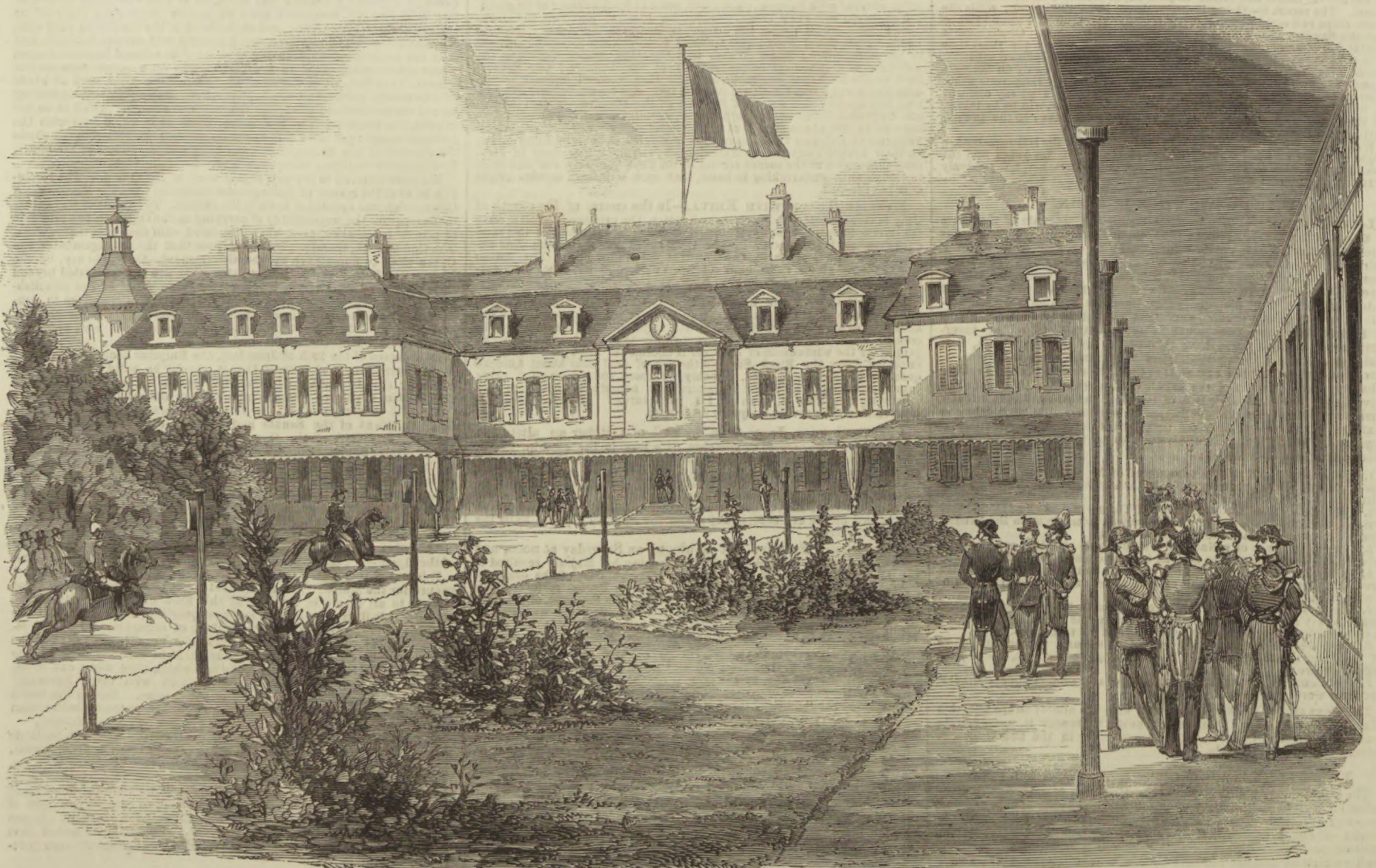
INTERIOR OF THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, AT PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE HOTEL BRIGHTON, BOULOGNE.

THE Hôtel Brighton, recently engaged by the Emperor of the French, is, properly speaking, not at Boulogne, but at Capécure, which is a faubourg of Boulogne. It is a long yellow building, with no pretensions to any style or beauty of architecture, with "Hôtel Brighton" in monster

black letters painted on the outside. The front looks towards some extensive gardens which belong to it, and which are very tastefully arranged. The building is commodious. A temporary *corps de garde* for the Imperial Grenadiers—who are dressed like the *Vieille Garde* of Napoleon I., minus the *queue*—and temporary stables for the Imperial stud, have been erected. The private hotels and houses in the vicinity are occupied by the Emperor's staff and household. The stables for the

horses of the Cent Gardes are within five minutes' walk. The horses are very fine animals, chiefly dark browns, with black points. They cost each from eighty to one hundred guineas. The Emperor, who sits his horse uncommonly well, has a splendid stud, and is very particular in having first-rate horses. He is a competent judge of horse-flesh. His carriage-horses are magnificent animals. His taste is adopted by his staff.



THE HOTEL BRIGHTON, BOULOGNE.



NEW DRESSES FOR THE ARTILLERY.

NEW DRESS FOR THE ARTILLERY.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Aug. 5, we engraved the new uniforms of the Light Cavalry and Light Infantry. We now present our readers with a group of the new costumes of the Artillery, the Hussars, and the Rifles. Henceforward the dress of the Royal Horse Artillery will be unencumbered by a profusion of lace—very expensive, and at the same time useless. The jacket will not be changed as regards shape; but, instead of the lace, as heretofore, entirely covering the front, it will in future be in stripes, the cloth appearing between. It has no ornaments, except on the sleeve; and these denote the rank of the officer—viz., a knot of gold cord for Lieutenants; the same, edged with gold braid, for Captains; and gold lace, edged with braid for Field Officers. For full-dress, a rich gold lace shoulder-belt, with an embroidered pouch; having the arms worked in gold upon it, a wreath of gold laurel on the sides; and a motto underneath, edged with gold lace. The ordinary head-dress will be continued, as shown in the illustration. In future, the Foot Artillery will wear a tunic, with little lace; a helmet of black felt, with the Royal Arms and a gun in front, figured brass ornaments; and a white horsehair Dragoon plume for full-dress, will be substituted for the Albert cap, as shown in the Engraving.

The Hussars will not hereafter wear the pelisse, or, as it is usually called, the stinging jacket; for which will be substituted an Austrian tunic, slightly embroidered with gold lace; the head-dress remains unchanged.

For the Rifles, will be substituted, for their present costume, a tunic resembling that of the Light Cavalry, embroidered with black braid.

The Rifle Brigade will have cuffs and facings of black velvet; whilst, for the 60th Rifles, the colour of the cuffs and facings will be scarlet.

The new dresses, which have been designed by the firm of Hamburger, Rogers, and Co., have been submitted to her Majesty by Mr. Rogers, and highly approved of.

The changes in the uniforms of the Guards, Heavy Cavalry, and Staff, remain as yet undecided; but we believe they will be such as we have before stated.

The Queen, on Friday week, decided on the new dress of Staff Officers. Henceforward, the Staff Officers, Adjutants-General, Quartermasters-General, &c., will wear a tunic of scarlet cloth, with lace of four Austrian knots on each side, with two behind. The tunic will be lined with white silk.

In reference to the discussions on the new dress for the Army, it is proper to state that there will be a great saving for the officers. According to the old plan, the Hussar jacket cost fifty guineas; it will now be but fifteen. The Foot Artillery, formerly costing eighteen guineas, will now be but six; and the Horse Artillery, now costing twenty-five guineas, will be but fifteen. The uniform of the Light Cavalry, formerly costing nineteen guineas, will, under the present arrangement, now cost but thirteen. The new Infantry coat, formerly costing fifteen pounds, will now be about eight; and the Heavy Dragoon dress, now costing twenty-five pounds, is reduced to the cost of about six pounds. The Aides-de-Camp will also be under this reduced arrangement.



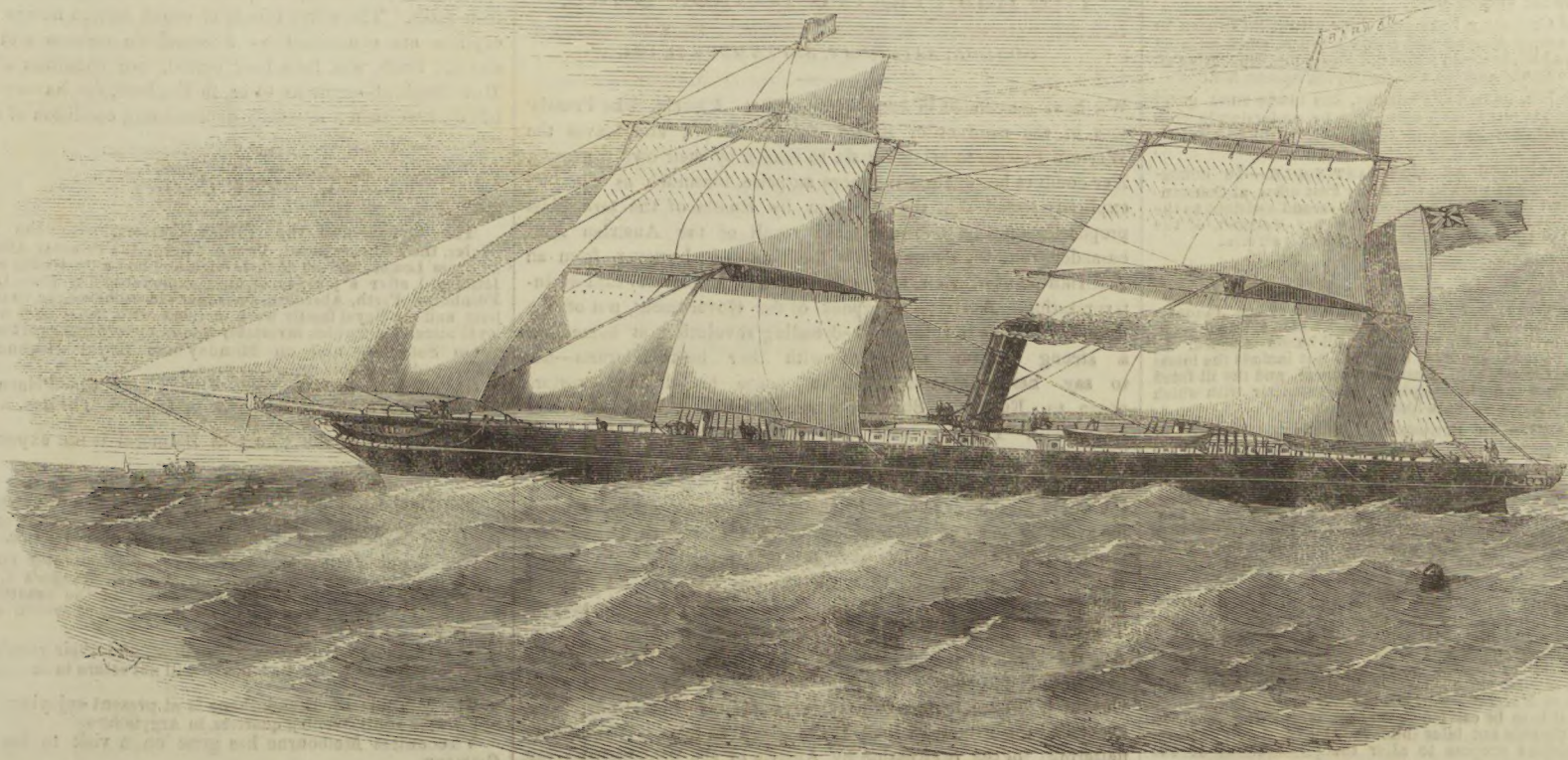
M. GONZALES BRAVO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE SCREW-STEAMER "BARWON."

THIS vessel, constructed under the direction of Mr. Bourne, for the steam coasting trade of Australia, is one of the most perfect specimens of marine architecture yet produced, as she combines all known improvements with several which are peculiar to herself. She is built of iron, of about 500 tons (builders' measurement), and about 100 horses' nominal power; but her available capacity is nearly doubled by the addition of a large house on deck, which is not counted in the tonnage; and the engine works up to 600 horse power—a larger excess of actual over the nominal power than has heretofore been obtained. The speed of the vessel, under steam alone, is 14 miles an hour; and she has accommodation for about 130 passengers, and 400 tons of goods. The hull of the vessel is so built as to combine the maximum of lightness with the maximum of strength. The keel and stem are formed of one continuous piece of iron, without scarfs or joints; and the bottom of the vessel is made double: a water-tight platform of iron being carried on top of the floors from stem to stern, and being so planned as to be easily accessible for painting and repairs. This platform supports the bilges, gives longitudinal strength, and constitutes a second bottom, which would prevent the influx of water should the outer bottom get knocked in by the vessel striking upon rocks. The deck is made unusually strong by the introduction of iron plates riveted to the beams before the ordinary wooden deck is laid down. The purpose of this arrangement is to bring the deck into equilibrium with the bottom of the ship, since the deck and bottom constitute the upper and lower edges of a great hollow beam, which a ship in reality is; and, to ensure the maximum strength with the least materials, it is at the top and bottom edges that the strength must be chiefly collected. In the *Barwon* there are no breaks in the deck, such as are caused by the introduction of a quarter-deck; but the strength of the deck is carefully preserved in every part, and the deck and bottom are effectually tied together by numerous strong stanchions. One consequence of these arrangements is, that the vessel, though very strong, draws only eight feet of water with a considerable cargo on board—and, for entering the shallow harbours of Australia, this is an indispensable quality.

The engine of the *Barwon* is of a very simple construction, and occupies less space than any engine of the same power which has fallen under our observation. The engine and boiler embody various improvements, of which the main purpose is to economise the consumption of fuel. The screw is of a totally new description: it works with greater efficiency than ordinary screws, and there is very little of the usual vibratory motion at the stern.

The cabins are fitted up so as to combine comfort with elegance. They have the benefit of a most effectual system of ventilation, whereby the disagreeable closeness incident to steam-vessels is completely prevented; and all possible precaution is taken to obviate danger from fire. The beauty and costliness of the decorations surpass that of every vessel we have seen, with the single exception of the Pacha of Egypt's yacht built in the Clyde a few years ago; but here we have more taste displayed with less cost. There is an upper and also a lower saloon, with stained-glass windows, all round. The roof and sides are



THE NEW SCREW STEAMER "BARWON."

painted with arabesque work, with fruit and flowers introduced. The doors and other fittings are of rosewood and gold. The walls of the lower saloon are of red cloth adorned with mirrors, paintings on glass, and with gold scroll-work. Around the stairs the steps of which are covered with ornamental brass-work, a large array of silver plate is displayed in receptacles tastefully formed of plate-glass and looking-glass. The steward's pantry is fitted on an extensive scale; and the china, glass, &c., are of a handsome character. The floors of the steward's pantry and of the entrance to saloon are covered with tessellated pavement, laid on an iron floor. The outside of the deck-house is elaborately ornamented with lion's-heads, and carved scroll-work. The cushions of the saloons are covered with velvet, interlaced with silk cord; and the elbows of the sofas are each formed of a lion's-head and claw in bronze, which adds to the strength as well as the beauty of the structure. In conclusion, we would recommend those of our readers who have an opportunity, to pay the vessel a visit and judge for themselves. She lies in the river immediately before Greenwich Hospital, and her owners have thrown her open to public inspection.

The vessel has been tried since her arrival in the Thames, and she beat the steamers *Baron Ozy*, *Lion*, and some others reputed to be among the fastest sea-going steamers afloat. It is pretty well ascertained, therefore, that in point of speed the *Barwon* exceeds any sea-going steamer in the Thames.

M. GONZALES BRAVO.

THE name of this member of the new Spanish *corps diplomatique* is well, but not too favourably known in Spain. He was, for a few years previous to 1840, an ardent, a rabid Liberal, verging on Republicanism. He was long the editor of a scurrilous publication, called the *Guiraguay*, which employed the most degrading terms when alluding to the Queen-Mother, who was then not so generally unpopular as she has since become. Violence of language being the order of the day at that agitated period, he was elected a member of the Cortes. In the beginning of 1843 he joined the Coalition formed between a section of the Progressives and Moderados; and, on the dissolution of the Chambers in May of that year, left Madrid for the provinces, with some of his colleagues, to organise the insurrection against the Regent Espartero, which soon after broke out. In 1844 the former lampooner of Maria Christina became her confidential adviser. As President of the Cabinet, he was used as an instrument by the most violent of the reactionists; and, on the occasion of disturbances in one or two of the provinces, placed nearly the whole of Spain under martial law. In 1846 he was appointed Minister to Lisbon. He joined the Opposition against the Bravo Murillo and Sartorius Cabinets, and did his best to overthrow them. It doubtless became necessary for the new Government to provide for him in some way, as he was a very active man; and he has been appointed to the embassy to Constantinople, which is generally regarded, to be less a mark of confidence on the part of Espartero or O'Donnell to Gonzales Bravo, than a means of getting out of the way a person in whom no party can place confidence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. St. George Kirk to Martin, near Horncastle; the Rev. Charles T. Glyn, B.A., to Wycliffe, Yorkshire; the Rev. G. Cornwall, M.A., to Earnley, with Almedington annexed. *Vicarage:* The Rev. W. Evans to Llanwnnew, with the chapel of Sillian annexed, near Lampeter. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. F. Reynolds, B.A., to St. Stephen's Church, Birmingham; the Rev. T. Thomas to Talley, in the county of Carmarthen.

OXFORD, SEPT. 19.—**MAGDALEN COLLEGE.**—This day the venerable President of this College, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., entered upon his 100th year. Dr. Routh, on the death of Dr. George Horne, in the year 1791, was elected President of Magdalen College.

THE Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, and Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London, has been appointed Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIPS.—The following appointments have been made:—Mr. Bagley, of Cork, to the Professorship of Latin, Galway; Mr. Thomson, at present filling the chair of Natural History in Cork, to the Professorship of Geology, Belfast College; Mr. Tait, Fellow of Cambridge University, Senior Wrangler of the year 1852, to the Professorship of Mathematics, Belfast.

ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The new Act on Oxford University will take effect in the forthcoming Michaelmas term. It will not now be necessary for any person upon matriculating in the University to make any declaration or to take any oath, and a degree may be taken without a declaration or an oath.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT NASMYTH, the colleague of the late lamented Captain Butler, deceased, from his rank in the Indian army has been promoted to the rank of Captain and Major in the Royal Army, in consideration of his defence of Silistria. This is an honour almost unprecedented in the British military service.

GENERAL NOTIFICATION from the Duke of Newcastle, Minister of War, that three regiments are to be withdrawn from Canada. This will leave only the 26th Regiment and the Canadian Rifle Corps for the defence of the province.

A PARTY, consisting of 108 women and 118 children, belonging to the 68th and other regiments now at the seat of war in the East, arrived at Chatham on Saturday; and Major Smith, barrack-master, provided them with accommodation in St. Mary's Barracks, where they will remain until they can be forwarded to their respective homes. They are to be sent home by the Paymaster of Invalids at the public expense.

THE provisional battalion at Chatham can, if required, give immediately 1600 duty men to take the field; its present strength consists of 4 field officers, 20 captains, 38 subalterns, 8 staff officers, 229 sergeants, 114 corporals, 87 drummers, and 1864 privates—making a total of 2382 men; and recruits are daily joining.

THIRTY English medical officers have proceeded to Varna during the past month to reinforce the medical staff of the British army; 52 more are ready for embarkation. One hundred medical men have also been sent from the hospital of Val de Grâce to the French army, and 20 English medical practitioners to the Turkish army.

THE Committee of Ordnance have had their attention drawn to a new projectile; it is a shell charged with a liquid which, when released by the concussion of the ball, becomes a sheet of liquid fire, consuming all within its influence, the smoke emitted also destroying human life.

A PRIVATE of the 7th, named O'Flaherty, has made such good use of his time since he has been at Varna, that he understands both Greek and Turkish; and was passed as third-class interpreter by Sir George Brown.

THE ARMY POST-OFFICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—In consequence of the great pressure of work in the Army Post-office, at Constantinople, it has been found necessary to appoint a second assistant to the Postmaster, and Lord Canning has selected Mr. Henry Mellersh, of the circulation department of the London Post-office, for this service.

MISSING SHIPS.—The list of wrecks and casualties at sea registered at Lloyd's during the present year since the first of last January, discloses a frightful catalogue of ships missing, and which are now given up as lost, having, it is supposed, foundered with all hands on board. In all there appears to be no fewer than 48, which do not include the losses of the *Madagascar* (Mr. Green's ship, from Melbourne), and the ill-fated *City of Glasgow* (Liverpool and Philadelphia), screw-steamer, with which upwards of 800 unhappy creatures were lost.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—Sir Benjamin Hall has taken a step in the right direction. He has invited every qualified practitioner in the United Kingdom to send in an accurate report of every case of cholera with which he has to deal. Every circumstance is to be noted—the condition of the atmosphere, the nature of the locality, the origin, progress, and termination of the disease. The returns, thus collected, will be examined by a Medical Council, consisting of thirteen of the most eminent scientific men in the metropolis; and it is hoped that we may thus obtain some general results on a subject which has hitherto baffled medical science.

QUARTER DAY.—A change in the official quarter day has been decided by the Lords of the Treasury, who, by a minute dated the 22nd of August last, have directed that "the payment of salaries which has hitherto been made for the quarters ending the 5th of January, 5th of April, 5th of July, and 10th of October in each year, should hereafter be made for the quarters ending the 30th of June, 30th of September, 31st of December, and 31st of March." This change has already taken place in the Post-office, and it is to be carried into effect in the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments not later than the 31st of March next, on which day their Lordships propose to alter the terminations of the quarters for the financial accounts.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 24.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Samuel Butler died, 1680.
MONDAY, 25.—Person died, 1808.
TUESDAY, 26.—Marquis of Wellesley died, 1842.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Brindley died, 1772. Battle of Busaco, 1810.
THURSDAY, 28.—Battle of Marathon, B.C. 400.
FRIDAY, 29.—St Michael. Michaelmas-day.
SATURDAY, 30.—George Whitfield died, 1770.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 30	4 50
5 10	5 25	5 50	6 15	6 40	7 10	7 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J.—Earl Grosvenor's eldest son bears the courtesy title of Viscount Belgrave.
LOVELL SQUIRE.—A crest forms part of the heraldic bearings, and must be obtained in connection with the shield of arms. The cost of a grant of arms is about seventy-five guineas. Quakers are fully entitled to use armorial ensigns.
G. S. Cheltenham.—It was the present Lord Chancellor, then Mr. Baron Relfe, before whom Rush, the murderer, was tried.
ANTIGONE.—The motto of the present Earl of Powis is "Ung je serviray."
M. N.—The registration at the College of Arms is quite sufficient.
BETA.—Apply at Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's, London. The cost depends on the length of the will.
E. E. Workop.—Is thanked for the specimen of the new and mischievous weed, the *Alaicharis asinistrum*, now invading our canals and rivers with such rapidity. We shall engrave a specimen next week, to be accompanied by a full account of the economy of the plant.
A. G., Manchester.—Declined.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

On SATURDAY next, SEPT. 30, 1854, will be published,

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:

Containing a COMPLETE HISTORIC SUMMARY of the Events, by Land and Sea, of

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN

OF

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA;

Bringing the Narrative down to the present time. Illustrated with many
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

of Events, Scenes, and Incidents of the Campaign, including:—

OLTENITZA, from the Opposite Bank of the Danube (Whole Page).
SKETCHES IN CAMP at Constantinople (Two Engravings, from Daguerreotypes).
STREET SCENES at Constantinople (Two Engravings).
SURRENDER OF THE FORT OF BOMARSUND.
SCENES IN CIRCASSIA (Two Engravings).
VARNA ENCAMPMENT (Two Views—One Page).

PANORAMIC VIEW

OF THE

TRANSPORT FLEET EMBARKING THE TROOPS AT VARNA.

SEBASTOPOL:

THE TOWN AND FORTRESS, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

And several other Engravings, illustrating the latest events.

(From the Introduction to the Narrative.)

"If the most intelligent man moving in common English or French society were suddenly asked to give a brief, a clear, and a connected account of all the transactions of the Russian war—from the beginning of it to its present stage—he would first, perhaps, be surprised that anybody should need such information. But he would immediately be still more surprised to find how difficult it was for him to furnish it; that, instead of being able to state, off hand, in their real order and due arrangement, the facts required, he would be obliged to ask time for reflection; and then, even, time to make some references. He would discover that he had, indeed, in his mind an idea of all the events; but that his impressions, though very vivid respecting the principal particulars, were, after all, a mass of anachronous entanglement and historical confusion. To preserve only what is valuable; to put even that in its right place; and to supply a compendious, lucid, and reliable narrative of a conflict which might be said to have been long impending, and yet which virtually took Europe and the world by surprise," is the object of this forthcoming extra Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The usual Number will contain a variety of Illustrations of the other Foreign News, and Domestic Events of the week.

With the above, a SUPPLEMENT of Beautiful Engravings, designed by John Gilbert, S. Read, E. Duncan, G. Dodgson, and J. Absolon.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING; SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

We have mentioned in another place that Austria, like Prussia, sees in the conduct of Russia no *casus belli*, and leaves the Western Powers to bring Russia to reason by their own resources. Her conduct has excited the more surprise, inasmuch as she had explicitly stated that the rejection by Russia of the terms last proposed would be followed by the recall of the Austrian Ambassador from St. Petersburg. Looking at it, however, from an Austrian point of view, it is susceptible of a more favourable interpretation. Austria—we speak of the Government, not of the different nations it rules over—dreading revolution at home, has a strong desire, consistent with her best interests—not to say her safety—to keep at peace herself and restore peace to Europe. She is embarrassed, too, by her relations with Prussia and the smaller Powers of Germany, which look askance at the advantages she has already gained. In taking on herself the initiative of declaring war against Russia, she would not be supported by them. These are strong motives for avoiding war and retaining her Ambassador at St. Petersburg, though "every attempt has been made to insult and annoy him." It must be remembered that Austria has obtained all that she could well gain by war. In consequence of a direct treaty with Turkey, negotiated with the assent of England and France, Austria has acquired military possession of the Principalities, and completely secured her frontier on the Danube. Out of deference to her, Russia, says Count Nesselrode, "has evacuated the Principalities." If the pretext be false, it is extremely flattering; for the occupation by Austria of the Principalities, not

for, but against, Russia, in the interest of Turkey, and in alliance with the Western Powers, was the strategical reason which compelled the Russians to withdraw. Hence, it is not improperly said, the Czar is extremely angry with Austria; and is deeply mortified by having his right arm paralysed by her, and being compelled to withdraw across the Pruth, disgorging his booty. At any other moment Russia, it is said, would resent the conduct of Austria by an instant declaration of war. Looking at the matter from an Austrian point of view, this remark is a justification of Austria for not declaring war against the Czar. She has got all she wants. The Czar, not Austria, is the deeply-wounded and offended party as between the two. Even to secure the independence of Turkey, Austria, by being put into possession of the Principalities, has no longer a pretext for war. We have good reason to believe that her conduct is what the English and French Governments expected; that they think it has been extremely advantageous to their operations, by securing Turkey on the side of the Danube against Russia, and they did not expect her to declare war against Russia after the Principalities were evacuated. They expected, on the contrary, that the Czar would have declared war against Austria; and, deeply humiliated as Count Nesselrode's notes avow him to be by her conduct, and so much indebted as she lately was to him, that he has not declared war against Austria is another proof of his extreme weakness. His forbearance under the indignity put on him by a Power almost his vassal is a confession of present impotency. That the policy of Austria is high-minded, European, and calculated to win the confidence of nations, no one can suppose; but it is eminently Austrian, and in this sense it has been so far, in the great contest, eminently successful.

A most diabolical outrage has been attempted, and in part perpetrated, in Ireland. On Friday week a large body of Protestants went in an excursion train from Enniskillen to Derry, to celebrate a Protestant festival; and, on its way back, the engine came into contact with two heaps of stones designedly placed in its way. The engine broke adrift, the stoker was killed, but happily the great body of the excursionists were unharmed. Great mischief, however, was intended. Close to the spot the rail runs over a high embankment; and the supposition is that the project was to cause the carriages to run over the embankment, and dash them all to pieces. Anything more coolly malignant cannot be conceived. Whatever the intention, one life was lost; but not the life, or lives, aimed at; and a workman, in the performance of an onerous and very useful duty, has fallen a victim to blind and bigot malevolence. The occurrence is deeply to be deplored—the dastardly villainy much to be condemned; but we must not allow our just indignation at the atrocity to blind us altogether to the causes of the exasperated feelings which still exist amongst partisans in Ireland. Rather the greatness of the atrocity, and the conviction we have that human nature—though hunger make men cannibals, and revenge make savages drink the blood of their enemies—must be dreadfully perverted before such a malignant attempt to destroy life could be conceived, should stimulate us to inquire into the causes of the perversion. Only amongst the hunted Negroes of the United States, or men in a similar condition, should we expect to meet with such an enormity. Are the Irish, then, treated like slaves? Not now—nor have they been for several years—but they were; and for about seven generations similar festivities to those celebrated on Friday week were the annual jubilee of a triumphant and persecuting sect—a sect armed by the law and the power of England, to injure, to insult, and to goad the Irish; and vigorously it used the means placed in its hand. The present exultation, therefore, calls into life the acute remembrance of old sufferings. No doubt whatever is expressed on the part of the excursionists and their friends as to what class of men were the authors of the atrocity, by what motives they were actuated, and what were their intentions. They fix the attempt at once on their Catholic opponents—a conclusion quite as much the consequence of their own consciousness of triumphant wrong as of any facts bringing the deed home to any particular persons. We must say, in sorrow, but in earnestness, that we regard such an atrocity rather as the consequence of much-abused power through a long period, than of any peculiar wickedness in any faith or in any people. Man fashions man; the influence of one over another is mutual and great; and where one class or one sect is found very vindictive, or is very much complained of, we may be quite sure the complainers are not free from guilt. The worst crimes of which human nature seems susceptible are committed by irresponsible masters and degraded slaves. Such was, for a long period, the condition of the Irish. How thankful ought we to be, in England, for having long been lifted above such a mutually demoralising condition of society.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Louise, arrived at their Highland home on Friday evening (the 16th inst.), after a journey of unexampled rapidity from London. At Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, and other places along the route, her Majesty and the Royal family were received with those demonstrations of loyal attachment which invariably attend the progress of the Sovereign. On Saturday and on Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert had the woods driven for deer.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Prince attended Divine Service at the parish church of Craibie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

The sojourn of the Court at Balmoral is not expected to exceed three weeks.

The Duchess of Kent and suite are expected to remain at Powless House, East Cowes, until the first week in the ensuing month, when the Royal Duchess returns to Frogmore-lodge, near Windsor.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester continues in the enjoyment of re-established health at the Ranger's Lodge, Richmond-park. The Duchess takes daily drives in the beautiful vicinity, and has recently dispensed a gracious hospitality to several of the nobility resident in the neighbourhood.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and their youthful family, are sojourning at Baden-Baden, and will not return to this country until next month.

The Marquis of Breadalbane is at present enjoying the sports of the field at his shooting quarters, in Argyllshire.

Viscountess Melbourne has gone on a visit to her friends in Germany.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 15	29.927	71.6	53.3	60.3	+ 3.8	88	S.W.	0.01
" 16	29.833	72.1	59.1	64.6	+ 8.3	88	S.S.W.	0.00
" 17	29.745	74.0	53.0	61.0	+ 6.9	72	S.W.	0.00
" 18	30.070	68.6	50.6	59.3	+ 3.4	87	S.W.	0.00
" 19	29.953	71.0	58.5	61.9	+ 6.2	86	S.W.	0.02
" 20	29.870	71.0	50.0	57.9	+ 2.4	91	W.	0.09
" 21	30.071	63.4	46.0	53.6	- 1.8	78	W.	0.29

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign - below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.93 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.74 inches by the 17th; increased to 30.07 inches by the 18th; decreased to 29.95 inches by the 19th; increased to 30.04 inches by the afternoon of the same day; decreased to 29.87 inches by the 20th; and increased to 30.07 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.921 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 59.9°, being 4.2° above the average of 55.7°.

The range of temperature during the week was 28°; being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 17th, and the lowest on the 21st.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17.3°. The greatest was 21° on the 17th and 20th, and the least 13° on the 16th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than three-tenths of an inch.

The wind has generally been from the south-west; at times it has been from the north, for short intervals; and it has frequently been in quick motion.

The weather has been for the most part fine.

Lewisham, September 22, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending Saturday, September 16, the births of 766 boys and of 739 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. The average numbers in the corresponding week of the nine preceding years were 702 and 663 respectively. The deaths within the same period were 1374 males, and 1462 females; spread over three different periods of life, as follows:—Children under fifteen years, 1127; above sixteen years, 461; and 1239 men and women in the prime of life. The total number of deaths within the week was 2836—being less than in the preceding week by 577. The deaths from cholera fell, from 2050 in the preceding week, to 1549 in last week—or 501 less. The total deaths in the present eruption have been 7669. In the eruption of 1849 the deaths by cholera up to within one day of the same date, were 11,825. In both of the eruptions the mortality was highest on nearly the same day of September; its decline commenced in the corresponding week; and we may now sanguinely hope that it will descend as rapidly as it did in the autumn of 1849. But no exertions should be spared to save the thousands whose lives are still threatened; and the dread lesson, before regarded so little, should never be forgotten, that men can no longer drink polluted water—breathe impure air—neglect sanitary measures, year after year, with impunity. The number of deaths from cholera last week in the West districts was 248, making a total of 1553; in the north districts 115, making a total in ten weeks of 575; in the Central district 106, making a total in ten weeks of 418; in the East district 224, giving a total in ten weeks of 973; and in the South districts of 836, giving a total of 4145 in the ten weeks ending September 16. In the week ending July 1, there was only one death from cholera; in the second, five; and week by week the numbers were 16, 133, 399, 644, 729, 847, 1287, 2050; and last week 1549; thus, then, its ravages have reached a culminating point; and it is a subject of thankful congratulation that it has done so. The first check given to it immediately followed the change in the weather on the 12th and 13th instant.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, being St. Matthew's-day, Alderman Sir William Musgrove, Alderman Farebrother, Sir George Carroll, Moon, and Kennedy; the Sheriffs, Alderman Wire and J. S. Wallis, Esq.; Mr. Under-Sheriff Smith (the Lord Mayor was not present), accompanied by the leading Governors of the Hospital, attended Divine Service at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The annual sermon, previous to the exhibitions, was preached by the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., Head Master of the Hospital. At the conclusion of the service, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors repaired to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital; where four orations on the benefits of the Hospital were delivered: that in Latin by Mr. J. C. Barker; in English, by H. T. Armfield; in Greek, by J. W. Funnell; and in French, by C. W. P. Watts. After the orations had been delivered, Messrs. Foster and Tebbutt recited several translations from Shakespeare and Longfellow. Mr. J. W. Funnell reading an English Poem on Constantinople. The Prize Poem on the Don Cossacks concluded the exhibition. A large number of patrons and friends of the Hospital and scholars were present on the occasion. After the orations and recitations, the senior boys went round with bags, when a most liberal contribution was collected towards the expenses of the two senior Grecian scholars, who are about to proceed one to Oxford and the other to Cambridge. At the conclusion, the organ of the great hall sent forth a grand peal with "God Save the Queen." The whole of the boys sang the National Anthem in the most splendid manner.

NEW ENTRANCE TO KENSINGTON GARDENS.—A new entrance to these gardens is in course of construction, consisting of a carriage entrance, with a pathway on either side for pedestrians. It is immediately opposite the new church now erecting in the Bayswater-road, and will form an entrance to the broad gravel-walk leading directly across the Gardens to Kensington-gore; the opposite end of the walk being occupied by the handsome gates purchased by the Government at the Great Exhibition.

CAPTAIN COOK'S CLOCK.—UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—To the many attractions with which this institution abounds, one that will be highly appreciated has lately been presented by Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B. It is a valuable chronometer by Larum Kendall, London, 1771, which was twice carried out by Captain Cook on his voyages to the Pacific, and was taken out again by Lieut. Bigh in 1787. When the *Bounty's* crew mutinied, it was carried by the mutineers to Pitcairn's Island. In 1808 it was sold by Adams to an American, Mr. Mayo Fletcher, who sold it in Chili. It was purchased for fifty guineas by Sir T. Herbert, from M. Coldclough, at Valparaiso, in 1840; and has now, owing to Sir Thomas's generosity, found its appropriate resting-place among the valuable relics deposited in this institution.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—During the progress of the business in the Central Criminal Court on Monday, great excitement was caused by an incident of a most extraordinary character. An elderly person, of most respectable appearance, who had been sitting on the seat under the Judge's bench, deliberately got up, and walked to the counsel's table, and, placing himself close to Mr. Giffard, who was the first gentleman on the seat, he said in an earnest and solemn tone, "Do you remember Cardiff?" and at the same instant placed the muzzle of a pistol close to his cheek, and pulled the trigger. The weapon exploded with a slight report; and, from what was afterwards discovered, it appeared that the bullet which it contained had dropped from the barrel. The effect of the discharge was merely to occasion a slight injury to the cheek of the learned gentleman who had been made the subject of so deadly an attack. For an instant the Court was almost paralysed, but the prisoner was at once seized. Mr. Sheriff Wallis at once directed that he should be searched, to see if he had any other deadly weapons about his person; and the prisoner with great coolness exclaimed "Yes, I have another pistol," and added, "it is loaded;" at the same time taking a pistol from his breast-pocket, and handing it to the officers; and upon its being examined it was found to be loaded with ball. The escape of Mr. Giffard was most miraculous; for, if this second weapon had been used instead of the other, some serious injury, if not loss of life, must necessarily have been the consequence. When he had recovered himself sufficiently, he looked at his assailant, and was astonished to find that he was an utter stranger. The prisoner, who exhibited the utmost composure, but whose appearance gave strong manifestations of insanity, was then removed to the Sheriff's parlour; and Mr. Alderman Finnis and Sir John Musgrove at once proceeded there to take the necessary depositions. The prisoner gave his name Hugh Pollard Willoughby; and said that he was the brother of Sir Henry Willoughby; and that he was a clergyman, and resident at Oxford. Upon his being searched, a gold watch and chain, five pounds in gold, twelve shillings in silver, and four keys, were found upon him. He expressed a desire to have the assistance of a gentleman of the bar, and mentioned Mr. Clarkson. The prisoner was permitted to retire in the charge of an officer, and an opportunity was afforded him to have a private conference with that learned gentleman. In the course of a few minutes the prisoner was brought back, and Mr. Clarkson, addressing the presiding Alderman, said, he believed there was no doubt that the prisoner had truly represented himself to be a clergyman, and that he was a man of family. He was not aware what course the magistrates might think it right to adopt under such extraordinary and exciting circumstances; but he suggested that the most advisable course to be taken was to have formal proof given in connection with the charge against the prisoner, and then postpone any further inquiry to a future day. This having been done, a warrant for the commitment of the prisoner to Newgate was made out, and he was removed in custody. The rev. gentleman is Rector of East Leach, or Burthorpe, near Lechlade, Gloucestershire; to which benefice he was presented by the Lord Chancellor, in 1827. He is also Rector of Baldon Marsh, near Oxford; to which he was presented in 1820 by his brother, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is an office, just vacant by the death of its holder, which Government should give to some author of name, who would fulfil the duties with ability and honesty. It is that of "Editor, Manager, and Publisher of the *London Gazette*," vacant by the death of Mr. Francis Watts. The *London Gazette* is the father of the newspaper literature of this country. It originated, like all other really useful things, in a necessity. When the Plague broke out in London, in the year 1665, King Charles II. and his Court retired to Oxford, and then and there was established the first *London Gazette*—or, as it was then called, the *Oxford Gazette*. When the Plague was over, the Court returned to London, and the *Oxford Gazette* became the *London Gazette*, by which name it is still distinguished. It is published at least twice a week, and occasionally indulges in "Supplements," when the arrival of extraordinary news requires an intermediate publication. It has nearly reached its twenty-one thousand and six hundredth number. Mr. Watts was not, we believe, an author by profession; not that authorship is, indeed, particularly required for the editorship of the *London Gazette*; but the place he filled with tact and fidelity was once held by no less an author than Sir Richard Steele. Dick Steele was "the Gazetteer," as he was called, or as he called himself, from his official position on the paper, "the lowest Minister of State." His duty, he tells us, was to keep the paper very innocent and very insipid; and it must be said that, with all his sprightliness, Steele, as the Editor of the *London Gazette*, was a very different person from Steele, as Editor of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*. Mr. Watts's salary was, we believe, £1200 a year; but his successor is only to have six hundred. Mr. Charles Knight has been named as the new Gazetteer; nor would it be easy to find a person better fitted for the office, or one whose many and varied public services better entitle him to the consideration of Government. It is more than time that profitable places under the Crown should be given from other causes than political interest or private friendship.

We duly chronicled, some time back, Dr. Waagen's return to this country on a further tour of inspection into our galleries and cabinets of art; and have now to record that he is once more on the wing for Berlin, having seen thirty-one additional collections to those described in his really useful work, "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain." Even our best connoisseurs are but slenderly acquainted with the extraordinary wealth of this country in works of ancient art; and, stranger still, there are many possessors of excellent pictures who are scarcely sensible of the value of what they possess.

Printers are complaining that little is doing. That this is usually a slack season with the successors of Caxton is not forgotten, we are told, when the complaint is put forth. Publishers, consequently, are not very active, and authors (we may assume) have been either idle or unsuccessful in their literary negotiations with publishers. All this is unpromising. Some attribute it to the war; others to cheap literature. We are ourselves rather inclined to think that the newspaper press of the day finds such constant and immediately lucrative employment for the best authors, that men are content to forego the chance honours of regular authorship for the certain gain of newspaper pay. Southey (an author by profession) acquired independence not by his writings, that were set forth in volumes, but by his contributions to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. At no period of our literary history have more talent been employed upon the newspaper press than we find there at present.

Antiquaries are finding fresh cause of complaint at the heedless and tasteless way in which Walpole's library was suffered to be dispersed by that mountebank among auctioneers, the late Mr. George Robins. Walpole had enriched so many of his books with notes of moment, derived from his own ample stores of reading, or from his equally ample means of personal observation and inquiry, that the scattering of them, without a previous examination of them by competent inquirers, must ever be a subject of great regret. Among the books scattered, no one knew whither, was his own copy of the Strawberry Hill edition of De Grammont. It has long been asked for in vain; but has at last, we are glad to think, turned up. We have seen it, and have been allowed to transcribe a note from it for our column of "Talk." The note has hitherto been unpublished, and relates to La Belle Jennings, afterwards Duchess of Tyrconnell:—"I remember her," writes Horace Walpole, coming, when a boy, to my mother, at Chelsea, to solicit a pension; and her eyes being dim, and she full of flattery, she commended the beauty of the prospect; but, unluckily, the room in which they sat looked only against the garden wall."

A curious and instructive folio volume has just been put forth by Parliament, on the subject of the "National Survey of Great Britain." The battle fought some few years back between the broad gauges and the narrow gauges, was not conducted with more difference of opinion than the scale on which the survey should be made. Persons of all ranks and conditions have been requested to give their written opinions upon the subject. We have peers and land-agents, members of Parliament and tithe-commissioners, astronomers and geologists, the President of the Geographical Society and the President of the Statistical Society; we have the Duke of Devonshire and Earl Rosse, Sir John Herschel and Mr. Airy, Mr. Babbage and Mr. Brunel, Mr. Vignoles and Mr. Walker, Sir Henry De La Beche and Sir Charles Pasley; and lastly, as a committee, Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. Blamire, and Mr. Rendel. The general opinion (as we gather from the correspondence) is that six inches to a mile (the present scale) is too small—that cities and populous districts should be drawn on a much larger scale; and that sheep-land should be rendered with fewer particulars than at present. "If ever the Land-tax in England should be equalised or readjusted," says Mr. Vignoles, "it could only be effected by means of maps, on a scale to show small divisions of property." Mr. Brunel is of opinion that even the five-feet map of London is, as far as the public is concerned, "a useless map," as it does not give with accuracy what no published map can give, the details of private property. It is, moreover, he says, inaccurate. "Take for instance," he writes, "sheet 473, on which the basins of Trafalgar-square, or the base of the Nelson Monument, are nearly an inch square, one would expect to find them correctly laid down; all the dimensions of these parts are, nevertheless, totally incorrect." Mr. Brunel is also of opinion that the Ordnance map of Dublin may be taken as "nearly a perfect specimen of a town map on rather a small scale, very nearly large enough for all practical purposes, except such as must always require special surveys." And yet he adds that this is on "a six-inch scale."

KING LEOPOLD.—The King of the Belgians left Brussels on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock. According to the *Emancipation*, his Majesty is going into Prussia and Austria, but the *Independence* states that the King is going incognito into Switzerland and Austria, and will proceed as far as the Lake of Como.

THE QUEEN has appointed the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., now her Majesty's Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, to be her Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

AN HEIR TO AUSTRIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* has learned from Munich that the Duchess Max will accompany the Empress Elizabeth, her daughter, from Ischl to Vienna, where she will remain "until an expected happy event has taken place."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN, EARL OF ELDON.

JOHN SCOTT, second Earl of Eldon, died on the 13th inst., in his 49th year, at his seat, Shirley, near Croydon, Surrey. He was only son of the late Hon. John Scott, by Henrietta Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; she subsequently married J. W. Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire. Mr. Scott succeeded to the family honours and estates at the death of his grandfather, the celebrated Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1838. Like that illustrious nobleman, Lord Eldon was a strong Conservative, and was for many years President of the Pitt Club. He sat in the House of Commons as member for Truro, at the time of the Reform Bill. The title of Eldon is taken from Eldon, in the county of Durham, where one of the family estates is situate; and Encombe is the name of the family estate and residence in Dorsetshire. The late Lord also enjoyed the Stowell estate, in Gloucestershire, under the will of his great uncle, Lord Stowell.

His Lordship married, 10th Oct., 1831, Louisa, daughter of Charles Duncombe, first Lord Feversham; and by her, who died 18th November, 1852, leaves one son, John, Viscount Encombe, now third Earl of Eldon, who will complete, in November next, his 9th year; and six daughters, of whom the eldest, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Scott is now in her 21st year.

PETER BELLENGER BRODIE, ESQ.

THIS distinguished Equity lawyer, one of the most eminent conveyancers of his time, died on the 8th inst., at his residence, 49, Lincoln's-inn field, aged 76. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Peter Bellingier Brodie, Rector of Winterslow, Wilts, brother of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and first cousin to Lord Denman. Mr. Brodie married, first, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Sir John Thomas Wood, Esq., and, secondly, Susan Mary, daughter of John Morgan, Esq.; and leaves issue by both wives. He was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple May 5, 1815.

WALTER TREVELYAN, ESQ.,
COLONEL GOLDSTREAM GUARDS.

THE death of this gallant officer, from an attack of cholera, occurred at Varna on the 21st ult., after nine hours' suffering. Colonel Walter Trevelyan was second son of the late Rev. Walter Trevelyan, stepson of the first Lord Carrington, and grandson of Sir John Trevelyan, fourth Baronet of Nettlecombe, M.P. for Somersetshire, the representative of a family traceable in deeds to the 8th century. The name of Trevelyan was derived from the Lordship of Tre Villon, near Fowey, in Cornwall, of which the Trevelyans were possessed long prior to the Conquest.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—We regret much to announce the death, on the 15th instant, of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H., D.C.L., at his residence in Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, after a long and painful illness.

The initials of the four Royal personages of France and England, now on such good terms in political policy and personal amity, singularly enough form the word NEVA, the name of the river on which Russia's capital is situate. The monarchs and their consorts are Napoleon, Eugenie, Victoria, and Albert.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT SHEERNESS.

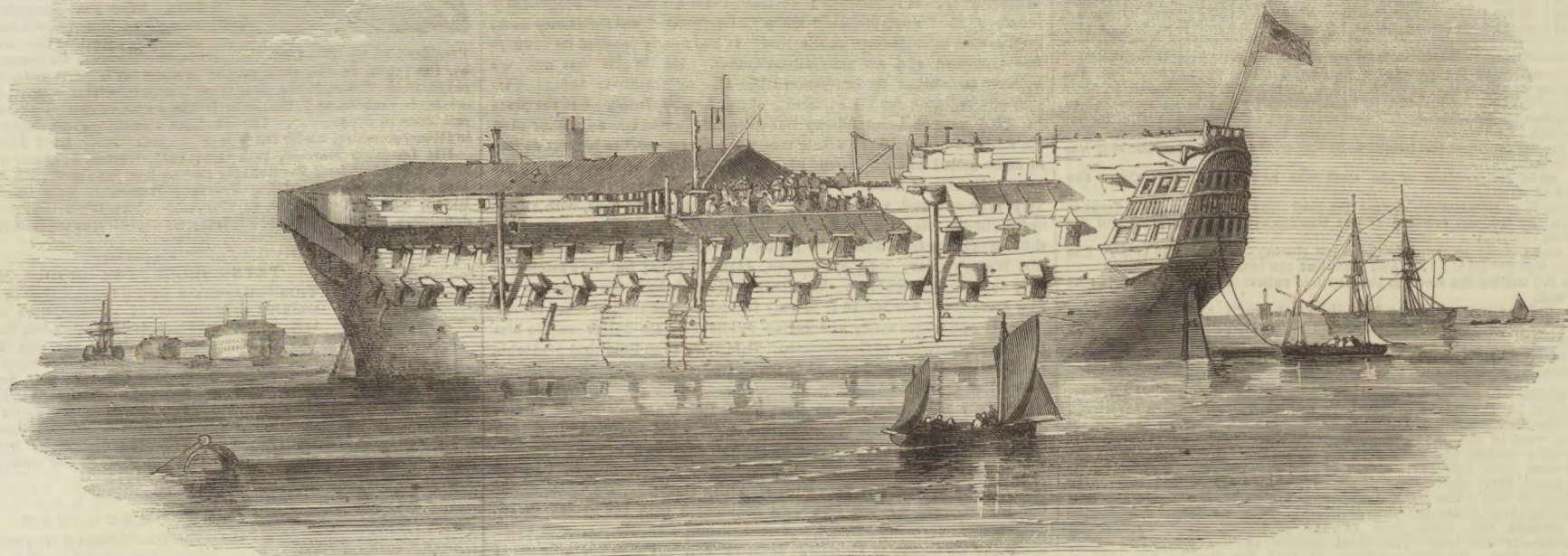
THERE are now 1140 Russian prisoners on board the *Devonshire* and *Benbow*, at Sheerness. The Russian-Finnish and Russian cadets signed their paroles last week, and went on shore on the subsistence-money granted them, viz., 7s. per day. The Emperor of Russia does not grant them any pay while they are prisoners of war, nor allow them to return home on parole of honour not to serve. A return (officially) has been called for and made, specifying the names and rank of all the officers and cadets, and the number of soldiers, stating the several companies to which they belonged when taken from Bomarsund, for the purpose of removing them from those receiving-ships into other prisons. Lewes gaol and Milbay prison, at Stonehouse, are to be their future abodes. The arrangements for their reception at the former place are nearly complete; and it is expected that they will arrive in the course of a few days. The prison-guard, consisting of a body of pensioners, with a Sergeant and Corporal, have already arrived at Lewes.

Mr. G. Hinsheliff, a late resident in St. Petersburg, is the gentleman who has been appointed by the Admiralty as interpreter on board the *Devonshire*. The prisoners have the entire range from the knighthoods to the taffrail, and do not abuse their indulgence. They are perfectly obedient to a request made, very respectful, appear to appreciate the confidence placed in them, and all strive to make themselves useful about the decks when required. Divine Service was performed on board the *Devonshire* last Sunday. A number of the prisoners have been supplied with the Old and New Testaments by Mr. Joseph D. Hahn, Missionary to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The prisoners, who seemed fully to appreciate the service, separated in a most orderly manner—men, women, and children. No cases of sickness have broken out. The change of food (from salt provisions to fresh), with the cleanliness carried out promptly by the officers, and willingly put in practice by the prisoners, have very much improved their health.

The officers are stout-built, powerful men; but the soldiers have that thin lathy appearance which is seen in the inmates of our workhouses and prisons, and which also may be observed in one or two agricultural districts, where the wages of labour reach their minimum in this country. There is hardly a single robust-looking man among them, and their hard, spare forms contrast strangely with those of our well-fed sailors. Nor is this the only point of contrast: truth compels us to state that there is an evident want of cleanliness among them. Making, however, every allowance, the Russian soldier, in his long grey pepper-and-salt great-coat, with faded facings, and no brass ornaments of any kind, is a very dingy-looking fellow. If there is nothing about him calculated to rivet the aim of a sharpshooter, undoubtedly all our sanitary reformers would be down upon him. A great number of the prisoners are young men, and have little about them of that military air and carriage which the nations of the West inseparably associate with the profession of arms. So far from being set up within an inch of their lives, they are quite in an opposite direction; squatting themselves on the deck with a freedom which reminded one of their Eastern origin. Their long great-coat, reaching to the ankle, appears a comfortable garment, wrapping closer round the body than in our service, and of the right colour for warfare. Their forage-cap also seems convenient, without being frightfully ugly, like that worn by our Foot Guards. The knapsack is of undressed skin apparently capable of holding very little, and held on the back by broad cross-belts of black leather. Of their dress generally it is perhaps unfair to speak as they came away in the clothes in which they fought, but they certainly appear scantily clad, having no under-coats. The stripes indicating grades of rank or good conduct, instead of being upon the arm, are on the lapel; the number of the regiment is marked upon the band of the forage-caps, but not in metal; and facings seem used as in other European services. A number of the prisoners belong to a Russian corps, and wear red facings; another division consisted of Finnish Chasseurs, and had blue facings. During the voyage they held entirely aloof from each other—the Finlanders disclaiming the idea of being considered Russians, and the Russians probably equally jealous of being confounded with the Finlanders. Both, however, as far as they could be judged of by their appearance, are vastly inferior in physical strength, in intelligence, in smartness of discipline, in clothing, and in equipment, to the soldiers of Western Europe. If the prisoners from Bomarsund are to be considered average specimens of the Russian troops, we need not despair as to the fortunes of the present war. Making every allowance for the circumstances attending their arrival, they have that expressed in their dull, submissive-looking faces which cannot coquer in an aggressive war.

The wives of the Russian soldiers, who have been brought to England along with their husbands, are all plainly but neatly dressed, the majority having coloured handkerchiefs round their heads, and otherwise pretty much resembling the Bavarian broom girls who find their way to this country. Several of the women are of the Jewish persuasion.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT SHEERNESS S.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"THE DEVONSHIRE" PRISON-SHIP, AT SHEERNESS.



RUSSIAN PRISONERS.



RUSSIAN PRISONERS.



"THE DEVONSHIRE,"—RUSSIAN PRISONERS BETWEEN DECKS.





INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL, FROM THE SOUTH.—PERFORMANCE OF THE FIRST ORATORIO

THE INAUGURATION OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THIS magnificent edifice will be a perennial monument of the energy and public spirit, in the nineteenth century, of the people of Liverpool; a place which, of all the cities and towns of the British empire, is surpassed only by the metropolis in magnitude, wealth, and importance; and which, in the quick yet solid growth of its commercial greatness, surpasses even the metropolis itself. Liverpool, though not a "city" in our English municipal acceptance of the word, is, in its true and

universal sense throughout the world, a city to all intents and purposes—not only a city, but a great city; and every one who walks through its spacious streets, surveys its noble churches, its public buildings, and the palaces of its "merchant princes," sees its river with its docks and shipping, rivallic the Thames itself, observes its institutions for social and educational improvement, and discovers the progress which it has made in science, literature, and art, will be convinced that it might be the capital of a powerful state, and is, indeed, excelled by very few of the capitals of continental Europe. While most of them, moreover, are stationary or declining, Liverpool continues to advance more rapidly than it has ever done before; and if the people of Liverpool, when the nineteenth century began, could not have even dreamed of what it is

now, so the people of Liverpool now are equally unable to imagine what their town will be when the nineteenth century shall close.

The building of St. George's Hall was begun in the year 1838. Its first stone was laid, on the coronation-day of our Queen, by one of the "merchant princes" of Liverpool, William Rathbone, whose name will be long remembered as one of the great benefactors of the town. The architect was the late Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, a man of much genius and rising reputation. The edifice was designed by him, and he superintended its erection till 1847, when his career was brought to an untimely end by consumption, of which disease he died in Jamaica in the summer of that year. The superintendence was then committed to the able hands of Mr. Cockerell, by whom the building has been completed, I

believe, in entire accordance with the original plan. Some interesting particulars respecting Mr. Elmes, and extracts from his correspondence relative to this, his *magnum opus*, are to be found in a recent number of the *Builder*. The site of the edifice is admirable: it has the advantage, not possessed by a single public building in the metropolis, of standing (though in the centre of the town) in an extensive open space, so that its form and proportions can be viewed on every side. The architecture is Grecian—as pure as Grecian architecture can be when it is applied to purposes of modern utility. Its form is that of a parallelogram, or oblong square; its length running north and south. The south end forms a Corinthian portico, of exquisite beauty; the frieze of the pediment is filled with groups of allegorical sculpture, appropriate to the character and uses of the building, from designs by Mr. Cookerell executed under the superintendence of Sir Charles Eastlake. Beneath the frieze the following inscription is engraved, in antique Roman characters:—

Artibus, Legibus, Conciliis,
Locum Municipales constituerunt,
Anno Domini MDCCCXL.

Though the first stone (as has been mentioned) was laid in 1838, yet it was not till 1841 that the building was fairly commenced. The principal facade occupies the length of the building on the east side. Its great feature is a magnificent colonnade of sixteen fluted Corinthian pillars, two hundred feet in length, and reached by a grand flight of steps. This colonnade is extended, on either side, by ranges of square pillars, in the capitals of which the Corinthian order is preserved. The north end is rounded off, in a semicircular form, and enriched by eight Corinthian columns. The west side of the building is less ornamental than the opposite facade, but there is much grandeur in its simplicity. The building, as a whole, will some time hence be seen to still greater advantage than at present. Adjoining houses, still standing, are to be removed; and, when the plan is completed, "St. George's place" will be a piece of town scenery not surpassed in any city in Europe. The edifice contains not only the great hall for festivals and public assemblies, but the courts of law, and various apartments for municipal and other purposes. The great hall is 168 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 85 feet high. The ceiling is a semicircular arch, spanning from side to side, and extending over the whole length of the hall. Galleries run along the two east and west sides; and, along both the length and breadth of the hall, there is a range of noble Corinthian columns of red granite. In the decorations of the interior, the effect of colour, as well as of form, has been considered. The rich hue of the granite pillars, the gilding of the massive chandeliers, the delicate colours spread over the ceiling, the side walls, and the outside of the organ, afford the eye unceasing gratification.

On each side there are niches for statues, only two of which have as yet been tenanted—by Noble's statue of Sir Robert Peel, and Gibson's George Stephenson—both in white marble, and beautiful works of art. The organ, built by Willis, with the co-operation of Dr. Wesley, is said to be the largest in England. It has 108 stops, and 8000 pipes; and the expense of its erection has exceeded £8000. It is an imposing object of sight; of its qualities as a musical instrument I do not as yet feel myself prepared to speak decidedly.

The arrangements for this Festival have been made with great rapidity, and their completeness does infinite credit to the energy of Sir Henry Bishop, to whom they were entrusted. It was originally intended that the Inauguration of St. George's Hall should be a celebration similar to that which took place on the occasion of the opening of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. It was expected that the solemnity would be honoured by the presence of the Queen—her Majesty, when she visited Liverpool while the building was going on, having expressed great interest in its progress, and her desire and intention to be present at its opening. Down to a very recent period, it was hoped that the Queen would fulfil her intention; and it is little more than a month since an intimation was received, accompanied with expressions of regret, that circumstances rendered it impossible for her Majesty to do so. This disappointment rendered a change of plan necessary; and it was agreed to give a regular Musical Festival, on as grand a scale as could be accomplished in so limited a time. Instructions to this effect were given to Sir Henry Bishop; and his experience, promptitude, and resources have brought about a successful result.

The plan adopted was to give three great performances of Sacred Music on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, and three Miscellaneous Concerts in the evenings of those days; the proceeds to be appropriated in aid of the funds of the local public hospitals. The ticket of admission for the Inauguration performance on Monday morning to be one guinea; for the other performances, fourteen shillings—excepting the last, which, being especially for the benefit of the people, was made accessible to the public for half-a-crown. The performance on Monday morning consisted of "The Messiah," on Tuesday morning, of "Elijah," on Wednesday morning, of the first and second parts of "The Creation," and of "The Last Judgment." The first and second evening concerts were similar in plan and selection to those usually given at the provincial festivals, consisting of favourite vocal and instrumental pieces performed at the Opera, and principal concerts of the metropolis. But the last was of a character rarely met with, either in the metropolis or the provinces. The performers were all English, and the music was entirely vocal, consisting of English songs, duets, and concerted pieces—a measure of economy; the engagements of the instrumental orchestra and of the foreign singers not having been extended to that evening.

To raise a tuneful host, sufficient for so great an occasion, tasked Sir Henry Bishop's recruiting powers very severely. By dint of great activity, he secured a splendid constellation of foreign and English vocalists, including Mme. Clara Novello, Mme. Castellan, Mme. Viardot Garcia, Mme. Weiss, Mrs. Loakey, Miss Dolby, Mrs. G. Holden, Mrs. Miller, and Miss Stott; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Loakey, Mr. Miller, Mr. Armstrong, Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Fornes. His instrumental orchestra was composed of 48 first and second violins, 12 violas, 10 violoncellos, 10 double basses, with the usual complement of wind and percussion instruments; forming a total of 99. The choral band (chiefly provincial, Lancashire being famous for chorus-singing) consisted of 85 trebles, 60 alto, 70 tenors, and 85 basses—300 in all. The entire band was thus four hundred strong—a number which, in my humble opinion, ought never to be exceeded on any occasion whatever. The orchestral performers were chiefly from the London Opera and Philharmonic bands, including Sainton, Blagrove, Lucas, the Messers. Harper, &c.; with the addition of some local professors of superior ability, among whom we may specially mention Mr. C. Seymour, who was one of the principal violins, and Mr. Ward, who worthily filled the arduous part of principal double-bass.

Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley presided at the organ—the worthy son of the greatest organist that England has ever produced; and Sir Henry Bishop was ably assisted in the duties of his office by Mr. G. Holden.

The greatest disadvantage under which Sir Henry Bishop was placed, was the impossibility of having sufficient rehearsals. The Norwich Festival—at which almost all the principal performers, both vocal and instrumental, were engaged—terminated only on the previous Friday; so that those performers reached Liverpool only on Saturday, and it was on the evening of that day that the single rehearsal took place. It might have been better to have postponed the first performance for a day, so as to have allowed the Monday to be devoted to the business of rehearsing. As it was, the rehearsal of Saturday evening could be little more than a general muster of the troops just arrived. The principal attention was properly bestowed upon the "Elijah," of which the choruses and concerted pieces were gone through as well as the time would permit; while the "Messiah," the "Creation," and all the music of the Miscellaneous Concerts, were performed without any rehearsal at all. This was a great disadvantage, much greater than persons unaccustomed to musical performances are aware of. Even the "Messiah," well known as it is, demands rehearsal at a provincial music-meeting. At Exeter-hall, where it is performed night after night by the same band and chorus, rehearsal may become superfluous; but where a great host, gathered from various quarters, are brought into combined action for the first time, the case is very different. Everything, however, went much better than might, under such circumstances, have been expected; and the general steadiness and correctness of the performance reflected great honour both on the troops and their commander.

On the morning of the Inauguration the weather was bright and beautiful; and the streets near the Hall, at an early hour, had a bustling and cheerful aspect—crowds of people gathering round all the approaches, to gaze at the company as they entered. The town, I was informed, was very full; families of the nobility and gentry of Lancashire and the adjoining counties having been arriving for several days. The doors were opened at nine o'clock—two hours before the commencement of the proceedings. This had the effect of preventing any pressure or confusion; and, indeed, the company entered so slowly, that I began to apprehend the hall would not be full. By eleven o'clock, however, not only the immense area in the body of the building, but the side galleries, were filled by an assemblage of at least two thousand persons; and, considering that all of them, with the exception of the few who had free admissions, had

taken guinea tickets, the receipts of the morning must have amounted to a great sum. By that time the principal performers, band, and chorus had taken their places in the orchestra. The most distinguished among them, as they severally entered, were received with applause; and special honour was paid to Sir Henry Bishop when he appeared, arrayed in his academic robes, and assumed his seat as conductor. At eleven precisely the Mayor and Corporation entered in full municipal state, accompanied by the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and a large number of distinguished individuals, forming a long procession up the body of the Hall to their places at the end opposite the orchestra. The public now heard, for the first time, the sound of music in this building. "God Save the Queen" was sung; two of the verses as solos, by Sims Reeves and Clara Novello, and the third as a trio for male voices—each being repeated, as usual, in full chorus. The arrangement was new—Bishop's of course—clear, simple, and masterly; and its effect was enhanced by the strikingly magnificent aspect of the hall; the immense assemblage standing up, and the light streaming through the windows upon the brilliant morning dresses of the ladies, which blended beautifully with the tasteful colouring of the building. When the music ceased, an appropriate and impressive prayer was offered up by the Bishop of Chester, who prayed that the Almighty would bestow his blessing on the work now completed, and render it an instrument for promoting the moral and social progress of the people. The Mayor then rose, and, in a few words, declared the Hall to be opened.

The "Messiah" then began. Any continuous or detailed account of a performance which necessarily could present very little novelty, would be superfluous. It is sufficient to describe its general character, and to make a few scattered remarks on some of its features. In the first place, it tested satisfactorily the sonoric capabilities of the building; and showed that musical sounds of every kind, whether loud or soft, whether masses of harmony or the notes of a single voice or instrument, are heard in it to the greatest advantage. The tones came out, freely and fully, without being attended with any echo, or other source of indistinctness. In the next place, the choristers acquitted themselves admirably, and maintained the ancient fame of this district. The "Lancashire chorus-singers" were once indispensable at every great music meeting throughout England; and now, though Lancashire, through the more general diffusion of music, has lost much of its pristine pre-eminence, it has lost none of its pristine excellence. Performing without any rehearsal, they sang together, taking up the points of fugue and imitation with a firmness and precision which showed how well every individual had been trained, and how thoroughly they had their Handel by heart. The instrumental band also went well together; and I cannot say that I detected, either on their part or on that of the chorus, a single positive mistake. The choral voices, however, were not perfectly balanced. The trebles produced a fine and rich body of sound, and the basses were vigorous and resonant; but the inner parts (the altos and tenors) were comparatively weak; and where there was an occasional wavering, it was chiefly among them that it occurred. The fault—and it was unavoidable under the circumstance—was a want of the *nuances*—the gradations of sound requisite for the production of effect. The loud, energetic choruses, as "Glory to God," and the mighty "Hallelujah," were almost faultless, and indescribably grand; but when soft and subdued tones were necessary, as in "Surely he hath borne our griefs," and the most pathetic of fugues, "He trusted in God," there was a lack of distinctness as well as of expression. The effect of the organ was not so satisfactory as I had been given to expect. This immense instrument certainly possesses great power: it "hath a giant's strength," but sometimes it "tyrannously used it like a giant," predominating more than enough over the chorus and the orchestra, and frequently uttering shrill and screaming sounds by no means pleasing to the ear. I cannot for a moment call in question the skill and judgment of the accomplished organist; and I cannot help thinking that he was unable sufficiently to control the power of the instrument. Perhaps, too, he was unfavourably situated for judging how its sounds blended with the general mass; for, instead of being seated beside the Conductor, at a key-board brought, by a "long movement," to the front of the orchestra, he was placed at the very back, close to the body of the organ. I am not to be understood, however, as expressing any general opinion as to the merits of an instrument of which I do not as yet consider myself in a condition to judge.

The sublime opening recitative, "Comfort ye, my people," was given by Sims Reeves, the only English tenor who is able to satisfy those who, in former days, were accustomed to the grand declamation of Braham. Mr. Loakey, in many respects an excellent singer, is destitute of Braham's force and energy. Mr. Weiss, who has no superior among our English bass-singers, did ample justice to "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts," and "Why do the nations." His voice was excellent, and his execution of the rolling passages in triplets was round and articulate. Madame Viardot Garcia distinguished herself by the deep pathos which she threw into "He was despised and rejected;" but, somewhat to my surprise, she adhered to the common though unaccountable practice of leaving out the second part of the air, which, in the performances at Exeter-hall, has been properly restored to its place. Madame Clara Novello sang splendidly: her "Rejoice greatly" was especially beautiful—as jubilant in expression as brilliant in execution. Madame Castellan sang "How beautiful are the feet" very sweetly; but her defective pronunciation is an obstacle to this charming singer's success in English music. Miss Dolby had little to do; only the recitative and air, "Then shall the eyes of the blind;" but I need hardly say that she did it admirably. Fornes sang "The people that walked in darkness" with much power, though with some hardness of voice and manner. In short, all the solo singers acquitted themselves well, but still they were too many. This modern fashion of dividing a part for the same class of voice among two or three performers, produces an incoherent and fragmentary effect. There was no need for both Sims Reeves and Loakey, for both Clara Novello and Castellan, for both Madame Viardot and Miss Dolby, or for both Fornes and Weiss. I have enjoyed the vocal parts of the "Messiah" more when they were sung of old by four singers, such as Braham, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Knyvet, and Mr. H. Phillips, than now that twice the number are employed, each getting a little bit to do merely for the purpose of making a show.

A sudden change of weather, from the pleasant sunshine of the morning to storm of wind and rain in the evening, was unfavourable to the Miscellaneous Concert. There was a very small attendance; but the illuminated hall, notwithstanding its vastness, looked bright, comfortable, and cheerful. As to the concert, it did not present the slightest feature of novelty, consisting of Italian, German, and English vocal pieces (chiefly from operas), which the performers have been in the habit of singing in London during the season. The miscellaneous concerts at the provincial festivals are becoming less and less interesting even to provincial audiences. Formerly things familiar in London might be new in the country; but in these days of constant intercourse between the metropolis and the provinces, most of the persons who form a fashionable audience in Liverpool know very well what is going on in the fashionable world of London. There is no help for it, however; for it seems quite impracticable to make these miscellaneous concerts of any other materials.

The performance of "Elijah" on Tuesday morning was, on the whole, very good. The solo parts were distributed nearly in the same manner as at Worcester: the principal singers being Fornes (who sustained the great part of the *Prophet* with his usual power), Madame Novello, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mrs. Weiss, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The choruses, too, were well executed. The attendance, however, was by no means so good as had been expected, the hall not being more than half filled.

Complaints have been made of the high rates of admission; rates which have diminished the attendance, and will, I apprehend, be unfavourable to the pecuniary result of the Festival.

PANTGLAS, CARMARTHEN.—On Tuesday week this beautiful seat of the respected member for the county, D. Jones, Esq., was the scene of much festivity, in celebration of Mr. Jones's arrival to take possession of the elegant new mansion he has lately erected. From miles off a bright red flag (for the first time unfurled) on the high tower of Pantglas, could be seen floating. At the principal lodge a splendid arch of evergreens was erected, with the words "Welcome Home," in scarlet flowers. Another bore "Long life and happiness." The pleasure grounds and flower-gardens were in the finest order; and, as Mr. Jones stepped upon his new threshold for the first time, the booming of cannon announced to the surrounding valleys and hills that their proprietor stood once more on home soil. Pantglas is built in the Italian style of architecture. Mr. Jones has sought little or no foreign aid either in the substantial or decorative parts of his house, but has endeavoured, as far as lay in his power, to employ only his own countrymen in the erection and embellishment of the structure. The artisans and labourers, after a very joyous day spent in the grounds, being plentifully regaled with "cwrw da," and making the welkin ring again with many hearty and heartfelt cheers for the long life, prosperity, and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and of their young and promising family, retired fully satisfied and gratified with the events of the day. At ten o'clock a large bonfire blazed on the top of Penlan-hill, discernible for many miles round.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course or more.
SIR FRANCIS DOWLE.

The racing season in England has, virtually, three divisions. The first, ends with the Epsom week; the second, with Doncaster; and the third, with the Houghton Meeting. There are no small amount of stirring events to be decided before there "falls on the heath, the boief November-day;" and Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, constitute the "First October." Dirk Hatteraick, if the dreadfully sore shins with which he left Doncaster, after his defeat, have come round again, may meet Rambling Katie in the Buckenham Stakes, on Tuesday; but, except he or Bonnie Morn face Ride-man on the Thursday, there is no great feature of interest in the entire list. The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes for the subsequent meetings have fifty-four and eighty-seven acceptors respectively; but, with 8st. 5lb. in the one, and 8st. 3lb. in the other, the elegant little Knight of St. George seems quite shut out. Stockwell is in work to meet the somewhat stale Kingston for the Challenge Whip over the B. C. The other meetings of the week are pretty numerous, and comprise Palm's lane, on Monday; Chesterfield and Whitehaven, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Walsall, on Wednesday; and Northallerton, Perth, and Monmouth, on Thursday and Friday. The Londoners seem to have a monopoly of the sailing and rowing matches. On Monday, the Prince of Wales Model Yacht Club, launch their tiny craft on the Serpentine, at eleven; and on the same day there is the Wenzell annual regatta, at Lambeth; the Neleus Club second pair-oared match, at Mortlake; a match between Childs and Allen (£25 a side), to row from the Half-way House to Blackwall; and another between T. Searle and J. Newbold, to row a pair-oar against R. Ware and Pindar, from Hammersmith to Battersea. Wednesday is fixed for the Mortlake regatta, and G. Green and T. Coombes row from Putney Pier to the Ship, at Mortlake, for £10 a side. "The willow" is not yet idle, though "closing days" have become rife. The Barnes Club part, on Wednesday, with a match of eleven against twenty-two; and, on Monday, "Town v. Country" is to be played at Rugby, and to be followed by the Anniversary Venison Dinner. Wilts opens the coursing season, next Thursday and Friday, at Everley (Amesbury); and, seeing that a Wiltshire farmer gave 190 guineas for four greyhounds at Doncaster last week, the ancient spirit is not likely to flag. The above sale was the most wonderful one on record. The magnificent black Bedlamite (who has a great match on hand) created quite a buzz of delight as he was brought out. A 450-guineas *bond fide* bid was made for him, but 500 guineas was the reserve price. His engagement, of course, greatly enhances his value; but we have some recollection of 300 guineas having been given a few years ago for a dog that had none.

The bear-garden riot at Doncaster on the Cup-day, has naturally been the subject of intense discussion among sporting men. Lord Derby had specially arranged to have the Doncaster Stakes run for ten minutes sooner; in order that he might leave the town by an early afternoon train, and therefore he quitted the Noblemen's Stand the instant the horses were past the post, and was a mile away from the scene of action. Had West Australian not broken down, and his Lordship stayed to see the Cup race, public feeling was at such a pitch, that it is difficult to say where it would have ended. The scratching of Acrobat for the Derby, the failure of Dervish, the victorious trial of Bolardo, and the extraordinary mystery which has hung over Lord Derby's three-year-olds ever since January, had exasperated the Ring to such an extent, that, when they saw Acrobat confirm his York running with Ivan, and, after being beaten easily by that horse in the St. Leger, turn the tables on to him with so much ease, they could bear it no longer. So firm for some time past has been the conviction that Acrobat was Lord Derby's best horse, that not far short of a quarter of a million must have been lost about him this year up and down the country. With the stable he has never been a favourite; and the impression is, that, believing Bolardo good enough to win the St. Leger, they did not thoroughly prepare Acrobat for that race. This belief is somewhat confirmed by the fact that they did not consider Acrobat quite fit to win on the Friday, even after the St. Leger gallop; and, therefore, they brought him out on Thursday evening, and gave him a two mile gallop. A horse's health is proverbially uncertain; and the stable say, that not only did Dervish master him easily in all their Malton gallops up to the Derby, but that Bolardo beat him so cleverly in his trial, that, if he had not broken down, they expected to win the St. Leger easily.

The folly of putting up a clever six-stone lad, instead of a jockey, to ride a great lazy horse like Ivan, no doubt just lost Lord Zetland the St. Leger. But still losers do not grudge Mr. Morris his victory, as he has been fearfully out of luck this season, and is one of the most rigidly honourable men that ever trod the turf. To know that he owes a horse is to know that his backers will have every chance given them; and this season he suspended his favourite jockey for a month on the spot, because he suspected that he had been tampered with.

We did not hear much general news at Doncaster. West Australian broke down on the Monday, in spite of his tan gallop; but the ground was so hard on the Friday, that he would most certainly have broken down in his Cup race. He has only been beaten once (in his maiden race, by Speed the Plough); and, besides some walk-overs, he has won seven contested races—making a Cup, and about £13,500 in all (the Flying Dutchman's winnings were about £2000 more). There is little more general news. Lord Derby seems to think that, bad as Dervish is, he is 16 lbs. better than Lord Glasgow's Physalis colt, who ran behind him in the St. Leger; and he has, therefore, matched Dervish against it, over the T.M.M., in the Houghton Meeting, for 300, h. f. Sir Gilbert Heathcote's old trainer, Sherwood, is anxious to become a private trainer; and it is also rumoured that William King will shortly cease to train for Baron Rothschild, in consequence of some differences about King Tom.

BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Preparation Stakes.—Black Swan, 1. Gossip, 2.
Two-year-old Selling Stakes.—Vulcan, 1. Silistria c., 2.
Bedfordshire Stakes.—Jennala f., 1. St. Clare, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Gossip, 1. Rambling Katie, 2.
Town Stakes.—Chorus, 1. Mayday, 2.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Welter Handicap.—Hazleut, 1. Rudstone, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Cock o' the North, 1.
Wilton Handicap.—Miss Allen, 1.

LEICESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Queen's Guineas.—Sharavogue, 1. Newbold, 2.
Scurry Handicap.—Butterfly, 1. Poacher, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.—Nothing doing.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MONT BLANC.—On Saturday night last Mr. Albert Smith closed his season, and delivered, amidst much applause, a characteristic farewell address, in which he stated that the Entertainment had been represented 838 times, and attended by nearly 300,000 persons. "I start," said Mr. Smith, "immediately for Chamouni, to see what fresh subjects of amusement or interest may be collected on the route, which will be entirely changed. Instead of the Paris and Strasburg line, I shall convey you to Switzerland by Amsterdam, Holland, and the Rhine, and thence by Berne to Geneva; and we shall stop, on our return, at Lyons and Paris." (Mr. Smith here read several communications, supposed to be from Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Parker, and other characters of the Entertainment). "And now, ladies and gentlemen, until the end of November, wishing you all the health and good spirits that I hope to enjoy myself, I bid you, most respectfully and gratefully, good-bye." It may safely be predicted that, when Mr. Smith makes his 839th appearance in Piccadilly, he will be received by troops of friends, anxious to testify their sense of his unflagging exertions to add novelty to his entertainment with each successive season.

LYSDULAS, in Anglesey, the seat of Lady Dinorben, was on the 14th instant, the scene of a most interesting ceremony. The parish church of Llanwonilwyf, being situated in a most inconvenient part of the parish, and in a dilapidated state, it has been resolved to erect a new one; and, through the liberality of the late Lord Dinorben, his widow, and the Bishop of the diocese (who is Rector of the parish), the parishioners have been enabled to begin their good work. The first stone was laid by the Hon. Gwen Gertrude Hughes, the only child of Lord and Lady Dinorben, in the presence of a large concourse of friends, and the clergy of the neighbourhood; a silver trowel having been presented to Miss Hughes, by the parishioners, chiefly small farmers. After the ceremony, the whole party proceeded to the old family mansion, where a handsome collation was provided, and many hearts beat sincerely for the completion of the good work.

BOA CONSTRICTOR.—There arrived in London on Monday, in the *Windsor*, from Para, a boa constrictor, about fourteen feet in length. During a voyage of 68 days, it was at large amongst the cargo, and a short time ago satisfied its appetite by swallowing a monkey the size of a cat. This is the only food it has had for nearly five months.

FINE ARTS.

TENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

THE Commissioners for Encouraging and Promoting the Fine Arts in connection with the Re-building of the Houses of Parliament have just published their Tenth Report, with Appendices. The Report itself briefly sets forth the progress which has been made in the various works of decoration which it has been determined to undertake within the walls of the vast and magnificent pile, and the particulars of which have been described in previous reports. Among the most important of these are the eight fresco-paintings in the upper Waiting-hall, which are now completed. The room, it is remarked, is "scarcely lighted," an impediment, in some respects to the successful display of works of art; but the Commissioners consider that the circumstance, on the other hand, might be of use experimentally, by suggesting to the artist a bold and distinct method of treatment, with judicious distribution of light and shade in masses, as that best adapted to such conditions. With these facts stated, it will be matter of curious study with the spectator to observe how far the artists have been successful in this mode of treatment, rendered inevitable by the disadvantages of local position. Of Mr. Dyce's frescoes illustrative of the legend of King Arthur, intended for her Majesty's Robing-room, four have been completed, and the artist is now devoting his whole time to the completion of the remainder. Mr. J. E. Herbert, R.A., has been commissioned to prepare designs for a series of frescoes, to be executed in the Peers' Robing-room, not yet built. Mr. Ward, A.R.A., is commissioned to execute the historical pictures, in oils, for the Commons' Corridor; and Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A., those for the Peers' Corridor; and it is proposed to commission Mr. Maclise, R.A., to paint in fresco, in the Painted Chamber, or Conference Hall, the subject of the "Marriage of Strongbow and Eva," adapted from the oil picture on the same subject, recently executed by the artist on his own account, and exhibited during the past season at the Royal Academy. It is noteworthy to add that, since the publication of their seventh Report, wherein they recommended illustrations from the works of six British poets—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, and Pope—for the Upper Waiting-hall, the Commissioners have determined upon extending the list of poets, so to be recorded, by two—viz., Scott and Byron; the death of Marmion being the subject selected from the works of the former, and the death of Lara those of the latter: the artists respectively being E. Armitage, and C. W. Cope, R.A.

With respect to money matters, the Commissioners state that the Treasury having since 1850 consented to propose to Parliament an annual expenditure of £4000 to defray the cost of works recommended by them, they have, since that period, continued to submit an annual estimate accordingly; but they delicately hint that "the limitation of the expenditure, as stated, may be regarded as a cause of delay in the prosecution of some of the works."

The Appendices comprise a letter on the employment of a solution of starch in fresco painting, by Mr. Dyce, R.A.; and some observations on "Silica and some of its Applications to the Arts," being the substance of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, in April last, by the Rev. J. Barlow, M.A. The latter promises to be a subject of considerable importance in the practice of art. The peculiar quality of silica, as displayed in objects in nature, as felspar, quartz, &c., and in the manufactured object, glass, is well understood. The common forms of insoluble glass are produced by the union of silica with more than one base; but it appears that, when combined with an alkaline base only, silica forms a sort of soluble glass, capable, when dissolved in water, of being applied as a varnish to walls, &c. This soluble glass may be produced in various ways—for instance, fifteen parts of fine sand thoroughly incorporated with eight parts of carbonate of soda, or with ten parts of carbonate of potash, and one of charcoal, being fused in a furnace, the result will be a silicated alkali, soluble in boiling water. Besides the more obvious application of this water-glass for protecting building-stones from decay—the success of which, by the way, does not appear as yet to have been completely established—is that in stereochrome painting, where it has been tried with remarkable and satisfactory results in Germany; the process being thus described:—

Clean and washed quartz sand is mixed with the smallest quantity of lime, which will enable the plasterer to place it on the wall. The surface is then taken off with an iron scraper, in order to remove the layer formed in contact with the atmosphere, the wall being still moist during this operation. The wall is then allowed to dry: after drying it is just in the state in which it could be rubbed off by the finger. The wall has now to be fixed, i.e., moistened with water-glass. (An important point is not to use too much water-glass in moistening the wall.) This operation is usually performed with a brush. The wall must be left in such a condition as to be capable of receiving colours when afterwards painted on. If, as frequently happens, the wall has been too strongly fixed, the surface has to be removed with pumice and to be fixed again. Being fixed in this manner the wall is suffered to dry. Before the painter begins, he moistens the part on which he purposes to work with distilled water, squirted on by a syringe. He then paints; if he wishes to repaint any part, he moistens again. As soon as the picture is finished, it is syringed over with water-glass. After the wall is dry, the syringing is continued as long as a wet sponge can remove any of the colour. An efflorescence of carbonate of soda sometimes appears on the picture soon after its completion. This may be removed, either by syringing with water, or may be left to the action of the atmosphere.

Besides the very obvious advantage presented by this process, that it permits of retouching the surface, which is not the case with fresco, it appears that it afterwards protects the picture from damp, and other atmospheric influences so fatal to the last-named method. The Report, upon the authority of Mr. G. Bunsen, states the case of a picture painted according to the stereochrome process, which was suspended during twelve months in the open air, under the principal chimney of the new Museum at Berlin, "exposed to sunshine, mist, and rain," and which, nevertheless, "retained its full brilliancy of colour."

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—The celebrated Irish comedian, Mr. Hudson, having won fresh laurels in the New World, re-appeared among us on Monday, in the part of Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, in Kenny's lively drama of "The Irish Ambassador." This was one of the late Mr. Power's best characters; and it is highly to Mr. Hudson's credit that he suffers so little by comparison with his illustrious predecessor. We think that he has much improved as an actor since his departure—he is more vigorous and decided in his style; more easy and elegant in his attitudes; he certainly individualises the impersonation better, and hits off the Ulsterian abstraction with more complete effect. The audience welcomed him, on his introduction, as an old friend whom they were glad to see again; and, on the fall of the curtain, recalled him to receive a renewed greeting. His success was complete.

ADELPHI.—The audience were exceedingly gratified on Monday by the re-appearance, after seventeen years' retirement, of Mr. Morris Barnett on the stage, in his old character of Monsieur Jacques. Since the first production of this piece at St. James's, other actors have gained celebrity by impersonating this admirably-pathetic character—Mr. Wigan among the number—but none have excelled his original representative. Others, however good, have always appeared to not the character; but Mr. Barnett is the man himself. The poor, aged Frenchman, true to his first love, and for twenty years expecting the recovery of a lost wife—suffering privation—yet cultivating his art of music—hoping against hope—shrewd in his dealings with others, yet verging on insanity in relation to those profound emotions around which gather the memories of a life; and finally, destined to clasp in his last blessed embrace his daughter for her mother. All these feelings and situations were not only imagined and elaborated by Mr. Barnett, but they were realised. The tears of the audience were the tribute they paid to the actor's truthfulness; and, on his recall before the curtain, he was further rewarded with plaudits that were universal. The house was crowded.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Henry Russell's Entertainment, with new songs, has proved very attractive at this theatre.

THREE AUSTRIAN FRIGATES IN THE THAMES.—The river-travelling public have recently had their curiosity somewhat excited by the presence of three foreign vessels of war in the Thames. They are the *Navarre* screw steam-frigate, thirty-six guns; the *Radetzky*, also a screw steam frigate, carrying the same number of guns; and the *Elizabeth* paddle-wheel steamer. The *Navarre* has been lying off Greenwich for the last month or so. She visited the Thames for the purpose of manning the other two vessels, the *Radetzky* and *Elizabeth*; both of which were built for the Austrian Government by Mr. Wigram, of Blackwall. The *Radetzky* frigate was towed down to Greenwich on Monday; the *Elizabeth* remains off Blackwall, with her pennant flying. The three are expected to sail in a few days.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. V.

MONTROSE AND DUNDEE.

SOME difficulty is always experienced in travelling, when we desire to see much, and have only a limited time at our disposal, more especially is this felt when we are altogether dependent on the whim or caprice of antagonistic railway directors, who, instead of playing pleasantly into each other's hands and making their arrangements so that harmony shall prevail and the least possible inconvenience be suffered by the travelling excursionist, seem to place every obstacle in the way of our progress. Unfortunately, this crying evil prevails everywhere—in England even more than in Scotland. The strong arm of the Legislature seems to be the only power likely to lay down rules and regulations calculated to meet the emergency of the case. Directors are but men, and self-interest overshadows their boasted patriotism. In suing for their Act of Parliament—which is intended to confer certain rights and privileges of an exclusive nature—the well-being of the public, the advantage of the public, the convenience of the public, form the strings on which an endless variety of tunes are played. Corporate profits and individual hoped-for gains are only whispered, never spoken aloud. But no sooner is the right obtained, than the general is absorbed by the particular, and the good of the public is lost in the anticipated gain of the individual.

Having an appointment in Perth, and desiring, if possible, to have a peep at Dundee, we called to our aid the mild-eyed waiter of the hotel, who very unceremoniously pronounced "Bradshaw" a person without reputation or character, in Scotland. The worthy person of that name, who had assumed the powers of an Autocrat, and presumed to regulate the destinies of all travellers by railway, had, in this part of the kingdom been proved a sham—had been deposed long ago, and the Regent "Murray" had usurped the power—had seized the sceptre, and jumped into the vacant throne; and was, from his very audacity, duly respected and obeyed by all his Scottish subjects. A benighted Southerner might occasionally exhibit his inferiority of intellect by consulting a "Bradshaw" north of the Tweed—no Northerner would be found so weak. So, of course, "Bradshaw" was ordered to stand aside and make room for the northern light, "Murray." It was soon settled that no difficulty whatever could be interposed, and that all the desires of our heart would be comfortably accomplished. In a few minutes we were on the platform of the new station, close to the harbour, and had barely time to note the excellent judgment manifested in bringing the sea traffic and the land traffic to link their iron hands in friendship, mutually supporting each other, when off we whistled. The whole coast is deeply indented by numerous small bays, worn out by the ceaseless action of the North Sea. Bathed in the soft light of the early morning, a slightly humid atmosphere prevailing, and scarcely a breath of air to ruffle the surface of the ocean, it seemed so mighty in its perfect quiet, as to suggest a doubt whether or not it were possible for even the tornado to disturb its repose. A few clouds to the north-east slightly dappled the otherwise glassy brightness of the water. Landward, the eye rested on a fairly cultivated, but evidently unfruitful soil. The distant Grampians lifted their lofty heads above the clouds of intervening mist, and shone like burnished gold.

Before pulling up at Stonehaven, we had a short glimpse of Danotter Castle, celebrated as the place where the Regalia of Scotland was long preserved. The symbol has frequently taken the place of the thing signified; and certain it is that the good people of the north believed that the loss of their Regalia would be tantamount to the loss of their liberty, and they guarded it well accordingly. When, during the wars of the Commonwealth, there was danger of its being discovered and seized by the besieging army, the ready wit of the wife of the minister of the parish—who courageously secreted the Crown under her apron, while the servant carried the Sceptre in a bundle of flax—secured the prize, and thus released from danger the paraphernalia which they revered; and for many years it lay concealed under a slab near the pulpit in the parish church.

Stonehaven is snugly placed on the sea-shore, surrounded by high cliffs, and now looks the home of peace; but, when the wild winds of the winter rouse into fury the terrible sea, we can hardly conceive a place bleaker, lonelier, or less attractive. Here, as in several other places of this district, we find several burying-grounds unconnected with churches. Occasionally we observe a few heaps of loose stones, which the imagination might magnify, so as to make them appear to the mind's eye ruins of religious edifices. But they can hardly be so, for they generally appear close to the cliff, and without any appearance of there ever having existed near them a population likely to form a congregation.

The road and district continues without interest until we reach Montrose, where we are interested chiefly from the fact of its being the native place of Joseph Hume, that sturdy apostle of Liberal opinions, who—in season, and out of season—by a steady adherence to principle, has converted foes into friends, and made his name synonymous with independence and honesty, and given a character to the deliberations of the House of Commons. No place can be more prosaic and dull than Montrose appears, as seen from the railway. But for an old lady, who seemingly knows everybody, the tedious delay at the station would be very uninteresting. There she is, with the weight of some seventy winters pressing on her shoulders, moving about with a briskness and lightness truly astonishing. A bundle of vegetables, a basket of fruits, and something in a red-and-white cotton handkerchief, are the objects of her solicitude. The guard is consulted, and given as many instructions as would regulate the landing of the combined forces on the shores of the Crimea. Her ticket is demanded; and, in the hurry and uncertainty of its whereabouts, she forgets her bundle, which falls heavily, with a crash, and the platform is swimming with the contents of a cherished bottle of whisky. Was it an anathema, or only a slight murmur of regret that fell from her pallid lips? We know not; but her spirit was gone, and she looked, for the rest of her journey, downcast and dejected.

The picturesque ruins of the Abbey of Arbroath, and the legend of the Bell Rock, give a poetical and historical interest to this thriving seaport; and, as we wind along the shore on our course towards Dundee, the opposite coast of Fife, with the learned city of St. Andrews nestling quietly under its thin canopy of smoke, pierced by the few spires of colleges or churches, produces a charming effect. The naturally level ground, roughed by drifted sand, forms a fine area for the interesting and peculiarly Scottish game of golf. The chants and others from Dundee find here ample room to enjoy their favourite sport on the afternoon of every Saturday. Red-coated and black-collared, like lady-birds or twopenny postman, they absolutely swarm along the links. "Grand game that, Sir; and a grand place to play it!" solemnly observed our hitherto-silent companion. "Fine thing the railway, Sir. Until it opened we had nae place to play on worth anything; and now, Sir, ye'll see here in an hour hundreds o' red coats." "Why do they wear red coats?" we inquired. "I'm no that sure; but ye see red is the Royal livery; and this, I can assure you, is a Royal game." On inquiry, we found that the game, though not unlike hockey, is different in the manner of playing it, and also in its results. Instead of contending forces each struggling to drive a ball to the opposite goal, the game of golf consists in playing a ball from near a hole of some five inches in diameter, up to, and into a similar hole some three or four hundred yards off; and he who

can do this with the fewest strokes of the club—and the ball must be touched by the club only—wins the game. A golf club was established by Royal charter, at Blackheath, by James VI., to give amusement to his nobility, who, tired of the dreariness of Court routine, longed for their native hill, and still, during the sea-on in London, Peers, Members of Parliament, and merchants of the metropolis, vigorously contend for the honours of their favourite game, which, whether as regards interest or exercise, they hold to be, in no respect, inferior to cricket.

Having, as we believed, a bare hour to peep at the externals of Dundee, we ordered a cab, and drove to the various places of interest, which are not numerous. The elaborate Moorish arch erected to welcome the Queen, tells of the public spirit, if it says little for the taste, of the authorities. Triumphal arches, as a rule, are failures; and where, as in Paris, you drive round, and not under, the celebrated arch of Napoleon, the thing is simply absurd. The Dundee arch is not quite so bad, but it is altogether out of keeping where it now stands, and reminds us of the square stone structures intended for gate posts, standing in the middle of fields in Ireland, where neither fence nor gate appears in the neighbourhood; originally, they were doubtless attached to walls or bridges, but by laying field to field the fences have been removed, the huge stonework remaining as a monument of Irish idleness. Arrived at the station, we rushed into the office for our tickets, proving in our nature a striking contrast to the clerk, who snoringly dozed on a three-legged stool. To our annoyance, we found that the train which we were told started daily at one o'clock for Perth, did not start until near three o'clock on Saturdays. So, relying on the judgment of our wise waiter at Aberdeen, all our plans were overthrown, and we had to kick our heels in Dundee until the time when we were due at Perth, and booked by coach for Dunkeld. The telegraph was brought into requisition, and, judging from the difficulty in getting an officer to communicate our message, we concluded that the wires were not often tingled by any profitable work. However, we at last found one, and transferred our places from the three to the four o'clock coach.

Few rises in Scotland are equal to the short one from Dundee to Perth, along the Carse of Gowrie. The highly-cultivated and exceedingly productive soil, waving with enormous crops of every kind of grain almost ready for the sickle—the fine sweep of the noble Tay, as it winds its way to the ocean—the bold front of the precipitous Hill of Kinross—the rounded outlines of the distant mountains, make a picture not easily forgotten; while the many castles and country seats give interest and variety to the scene.

Arrived at Perth—where we had previously spent a day—we shouted for a cab, but no cab was there. There was an omnibus, but neither driver nor conductor was visible. The clock was striking four, and we were in despair. Half disposed to become our own Jehu, we hurried to the vehicle, opened the door, and there we found the driver and conductor stretched on the seats fast asleep. They were up in an instant, and a treble fare induced unwonted speed. "Ye see, Sir, if we gang the regular way, we'll maist likely miss the coach, for time is up; but I'll drive round the ither way, and we'll maybe meet it by the North Inch Gate." And so it happened. Just as we emerged from the narrow street, we met the coach at full gallop, on its way to Dunkeld, and at least a quarter of a mile from the hotel where our luggage was waiting our arrival. A hasty explanation and a crown restored to equanimity the slightly-ruffled temper of our excellent coachman. We dashed to the hotel, paid our bill, and in ten minutes were seated on the box and off on our way to the north. But before proceeding, we must take a glance at the fair city of Perth, which we must reserve for the next chapter of

A RAMBLER.

IRISH WATERING-PLACES.—YOUGHAL.

A MULTITUDE of tourists habitually visit the Irish shores, in quest of some of the less known but attractive summer haunts of the Sister Isles. They are found on every part of her shores, and all are more or less beautiful. From Port Stewart in the north to Youghal and Queenstown in the south, and from Howth and the aristocratic Kingstown in the east to the wild Atlantic-washed Killybegs in the west, the Irish Watering-places abound. Far behind, for the most part, our own marine resorts in luxurious accommodation, they excel us in the depth and purity of their waters; while their beaches, instead of having a surface of rough heavy shingle, stretch themselves away in firm smooth sands, unbroken for many miles.

Youghal is the second town in the vast county of Cork—the Yorkshire of Ireland. It is situated at the embouchure of the river, commemorated in the "Faerie Queene" as

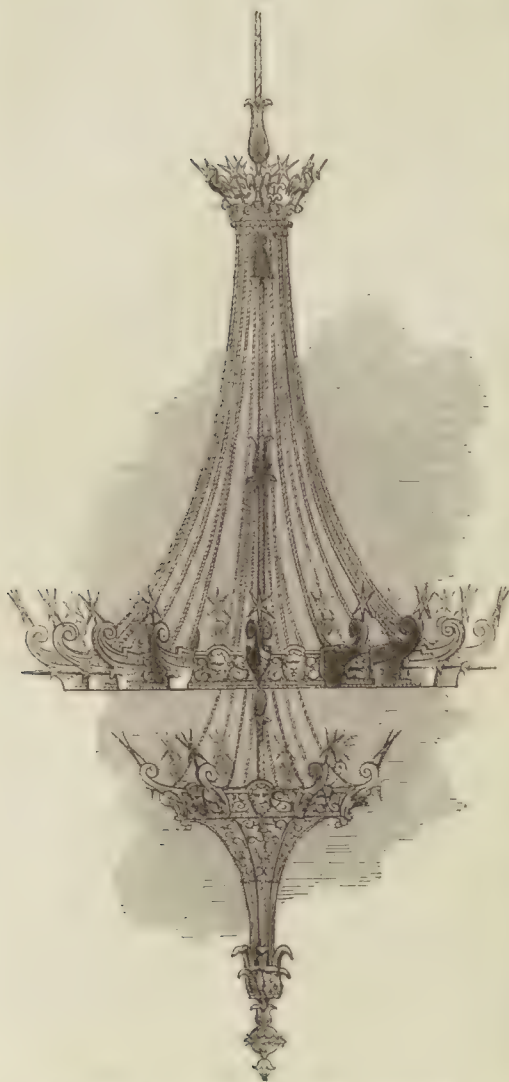
Swift Awniduff, which of the English man,
Is cal'd de Blacke-water."

the latter name being the English rendering of the original native appellation—i.e., *Amhon*, river or water, and *dubh*, black. Its scenic attractions have led to the Blackwater being designated "the Irish Rhine." The town founded at its mouth is of remotest antiquity. It was called *Eo-chaille* (Anglicised into Youghal), or the Yew Wood, from its position at the base of a low range of hills, once clad with indigenous forests of yew-trees. About a thousand years ago (A.D. 853), a large army of Norwegians, commanded by Amlavus, Ivarus, and Sitricus, three brothers of the Royal line of Norway, landed in Ireland. Dublin was seized and fortified by Amlavus; Limerick fell to the share of Ivarus, and Sitricus built the city of Waterford. A detachment of the troops of the Waterford Viking intrenched themselves at Eo-chaille, on the Blackwater, where they built a fortress, and laid the foundations of a commercial sea-port. The "Annals of the Four Masters" record a great battle here, in 864, between the natives and the foreign intruders. In this year a victory was gained over the fleet of Eo-chaille by the Deisi, and the fortress was destroyed. The Scandinavian Jarls were not, however, to be so easily dispossessed. A fine harbour and navigable river were too valuable prizes to be abandoned. Reinforcements of the Northmen poured in, and the native Deisi were, after a struggle, once more expelled. The town quickly grew into importance, and the highway to it became famous among the ancient roads of Munster. In the division of territory, which succeeded the Anglo-Norman invasion of 1169, Youghal (or Okylle, as it was now written) was made the sea-boundary of the properties granted on the Waterford side to Robert le Poer, and on the Cork side to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles de Cogan. From Fitz-Stephen the town passed into the hands of the Geraldines, who held it until the attainder and extinction of the house of Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth. Youghal was then granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose brief tenure of it has invested it with deep, romantic interest; and from him it was conveyed to the great Earl of Cork, who is now represented here by the Duke of Devonshire.

Youghal was first incorporated by King John, in 1209, and had charters, or letters of privileges, from many succeeding Monarchs. The religious houses founded here were numerous. A friary for Franciscans, being the first of the kind in Ireland, was erected at the south end of the town, in 1224, by Maurice Fitzgerald, son of Gerald, Baron Ophalee, and grandson of the Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Fitz-Stephen's companion at the conquest of Waterford. At the Dissolution, the South Abbey was granted to George Igham, by letters patent, dated 16th June, 1597; and was subsequently purchased by the first Earl of Cork. A friary for Dominicans was founded, in 1268, by Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, called *n Appogh* (the Ape); and continued to flourish until 1681, when it was dissolved; and, with six gardens within the liberties of Youghal, the tithes excepted, was granted to William Walsh; from whom it passed to John Thickpenny, and from him to Sir Walter Raleigh. The Monastery of St. John the Evangelist, in the High-street, was founded about the middle of the fourteenth century, by another member of the Geraldine family; and, 27th December, 1464, "Our Lady's College of Youghal," was founded by Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, a great benefactor to the town. The latter establishment consisted of a Warden, eight fellows, and eight choristers, who had a common table and all other necessities allowed them, with yearly stipends, amounting to £600 per annum, a very considerable sum in those days.

But the glory of Youghal is the noble Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, one of the finest structures of its kind in Ireland. It forms a Latin cross; and consists of a nave with aisle, north transept with aisle at west side, a south transept, and a choir or chancel. In the angle of the nave and north transept stands a massive square tower, sixty-three feet high. In the corresponding angle, at the south side, stood a chantry chapel, now removed; and at the west-end of the south aisle was a similar chapel, which also has perished. The prevailing style of the church is the Early English of the 13th century; but there are traces of a Norman edifice antecedent to the present building, and now incorporated with it. The tombs are numerous, and of great interest. The antiquary will find several stone coffin-lids, Norman and Early English sepulchral arches, altar-tombs, recumbent and kneeling effigies, and many interesting efforts of the sculptor's art belonging to our own times.

The population of Youghal, by the Census of 1851, was found to be 5211, and the number of houses 1260.



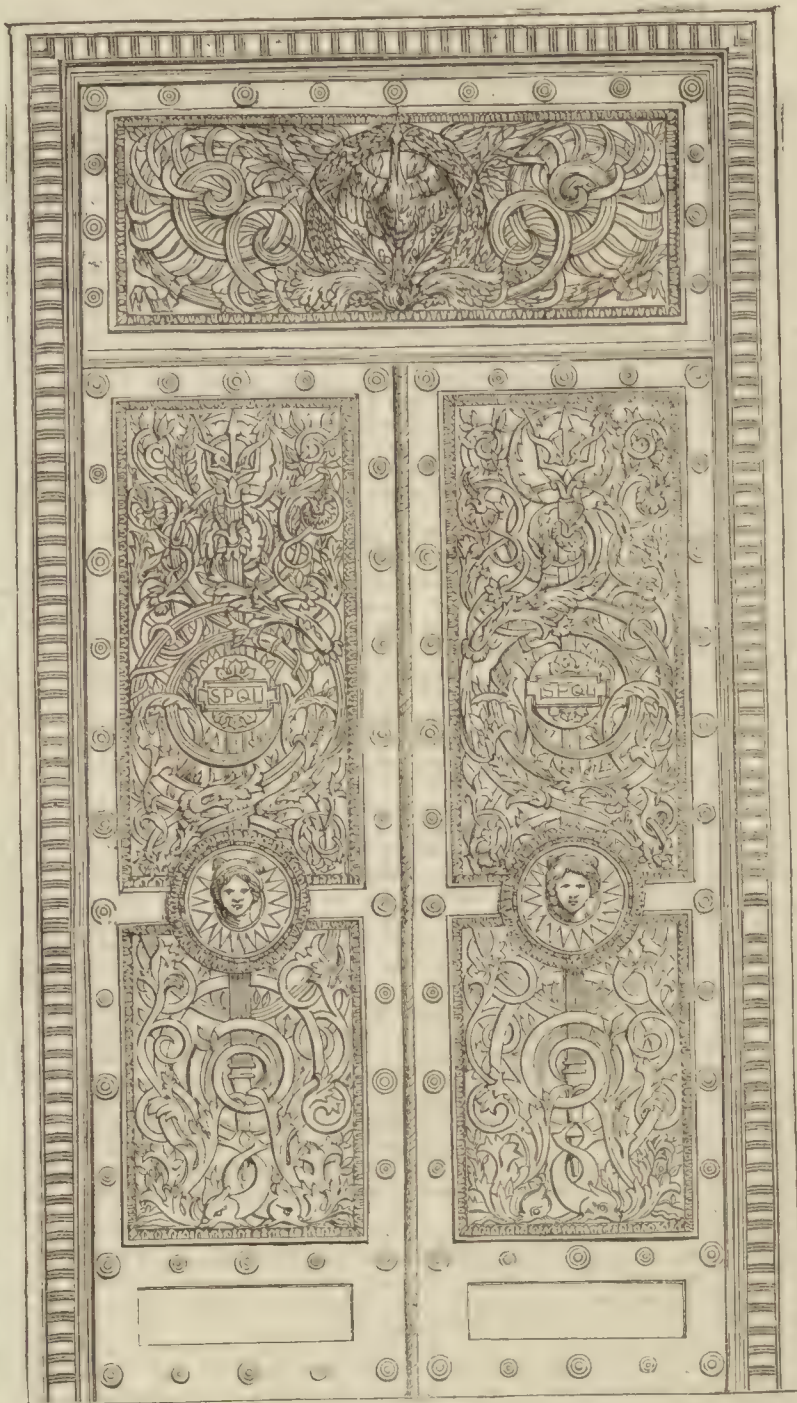
GASELIER IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

These Engravings will illustrate the artistic character of the leading details of this magnificent Hall.

First is the specimen of one of the elaborate brass Gaseliers, by Messenger, of Birmingham. They are suspended on each side, from the keystones of the arches, which are in the form of the prows of vessels. The jets of gas issue from the points of stars.

At the three entrances on each side of the Hall, are six pairs of massive brass doors, and frames glazed on the outside. Each pair of doors is about twelve feet eight inches high, by six feet four inches wide. The frames are very bold, of a reed form, with a rich leafage moulding, terminating against the marble jambs, with a bold ovola moulding. The doors are hung to the frames with gun-metal joints, with steel centres; they are two and a half inches thick, but not of solid brass;



THE BRASS GATES OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

they have a hollow core, with a covering of sheet brass; the core is compressed metal of one and a half square metal, which is put together in a form to prevent cracking. Each door has a disc in the centre, with a head of Mercury, surrounded by a glory. The panels above and below the disc, are extremely beautiful; the trident, forming a centre,



TRUSS SUPPORTING THE GALLERY, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

around and about which a rich scroll ornament plays, intermixed with oak and laurel-leaves. The upper panel, or fanlight, is equally rich, the Liver, the symbol of Liverpool, forming the centre, around which is a wreath of oak; from the centre, below this, springs a handsome spiral ornament, blended with flat rush-leaves, oak, and laurel. The design of these doors is by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., and the execution has been well carried out by Messrs. Potter, of South Molton-street, London.

Besides these doors there is a screen of the same design, dividing the Assize Court from the Hall. Each pair of doors weigh 43 cwt. The total cost will be about £6000.

We engrave likewise one of the really chaste trusses which support the galleries. They are of stone very elaborately carved. The pendants from the lion's head are not alike—some having a long cluster of oak leaves, kept together by crossed bands; others having fruit and flowers, as represented above.



IRISH WATERING-PLACES.—YOUGHAL, COUNTY CORK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—NEW HOUSES IN THE BROAD SANCTUARY.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

THIS picturesque pile of houses has been erected in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, under the provision of certain Acts for the improvement of Westminster, and in consequence of the clearing away of several small and mean streets which, till within the last few years, encumbered the space westward of the Abbey. The Act which provided for their clearance also required that the houses to be built on the improved site should be in such a style as to suit a position in close proximity to the Abbey. The erection is paid for out of the funds obtained for the compulsory sale of other property required for the improvements of Westminster.

The mass of building consists of eight houses, one of which forms the Gate Tower to Dean's-yard. The houses are, in every way, suited to the convenience and requirements of modern residence, and possess a very considerable amount of accommodation. One of the aims of the architect, indeed, has been to show how perfectly consistent the style is with every requirement of the present day. Had they not been in such close contact with the Abbey, he would, probably, have ventured upon rather a more free treatment of the style, and a less rigid adherence to ancient character; though he has not scrupled to introduce some novelties where convenience seemed to demand them.

The bold Gatehouse in the centre gives the whole at first sight somewhat of the appearance of a public building; but the architect has attempted to obviate this by endeavouring to make the subdivision into individual houses as evident as possible; and by giving considerable variety of feature to the different parts. The houses on the west side of the Gateway are, as will be seen, altogether different in appearance from those on the other side. This has been objected to, but was deemed by the architect almost essential to taking off the appearance of the whole forming a single building rather than a group of houses. The corner oriel commanding a view down four streets, is a novelty in English street-architecture.

THE NEW STRAWBERRY, "SIR HARRY."

(From a Correspondent.)

I AM induced to send you these remarks on the origin, propagation, and cultivation of the Strawberry, in compliance with the numerous applications I have had to do so, in consequence of the success of my new seedling Strawberry, "Sir Harry," which has made its own way without any effort on my part, other than exhibiting it this season.

The Strawberry (*Fragaria*) is indigenous to Britain; and in its wild state is chiefly found in woods and on shrubby banks; it is very small in size. It grows also in great abundance in the mountains of Norway.

Till within the last thirty years, but little attention was paid to the cultivation of the Strawberry, and there were not above five or six sorts known. The largest of these was the Hautboy, so called from being originally found in the *haut bois*, or woods, of Bohemia. By crossing, change of climate and situation, there are now many hundreds of sorts; for they can be multiplied infinitely by skilful inoculation of the varieties. Till lately, Kean's seedling ranked first as an early Strawberry, both for bearing and flavour; and Myatt's British Queen, as a later crop. To the cultivation of these two sorts, I have, for many years (as an amateur grower) bestowed much care and attention; and with such success as always to take the first prize at our local exhibitions. Of course, I have grown many other sorts; but on testing their qualities I have at once removed them from my garden.

My mode of cultivation is to fix on a piece of ground entirely free from shade. About the beginning of July, I commence preparing it by manuring thoroughly; and, if the soil be light, I add some marl, as most Strawberries thrive in a stiff loamy soil, for the latter tends to throw them into bearing instead of leaf. When the ground is dug, and the plants are ready, tread it well where they are to be planted; choose runners with short roots; indeed, those that have scarcely tasted the soil are preferable, as they more readily shoot into the ground. There will be nothing afterwards to check their progress, though care should be taken to plant them a little below the surface, pressing the soil firmly to the roots; still the heart must not be covered with earth; and if the weather be not rainy, they will require water. The second, third, and fourth runners, or even runners from either of them, will bear equal to the first runner.

The great object is early planting, so as to get your plants well and deeply rooted before frost sets in; otherwise, the frost by raising the soil, would raise the plants with it; then comes the thaw, when the soil sinks and leaves the plants worse than freshly transplanted, nay, almost out of the ground. Again, by early planting you obtain the finest and largest fruit the first year, and the greatest crop the second. Then directly root up your plants, and on no account keep them for a third year; indeed, for quality alone, an annual cultivation is the best.

It rarely happens in a prolific sort, by this early mode of cultivation, that two plants out of 100 miss fruiting; but, should they fall doing so the first year, the finer their fruit will be the next; though, some persons entertain the absurd idea they are barren, and throw them away as worthless. To strengthen the young plants, they should be deprived of all their autumnal runners as they make their appearance, for they necessarily weaken the parent.

Strawberry-beds should always be kept entirely free from weeds, and the roots as distinct as when first planted out; but April is the best time for removing the old leaves and refuse; for, if cleared earlier in the spring, a severe frost, such as sometimes occurs in March, cuts off the tender shooting leaves, which otherwise would be sheltered and protected in the autumn. Having taken a sufficient number of runners for your new plantations, clear the old roots of all that remain. When the beds are cleaned in the spring, some rotten manure should be put over the surface; from which great advantage will arise, as the rains will wash the goodness of the manure to the fibrous roots; or, you may give some weak liquid manure. Guano will be found to be, perhaps, best; but this must be used sparingly: few persons apply it with a sufficiently light hand.

Strawberry-beds must never be dug or forked amongst; for by doing so you destroy a number of fibrous roots, which the plant requires to mature fine fruit; under which the soil is so loosened that in the fruiting season the hot sun more easily penetrates to the roots (which require to

be kept cool), to the great injury of the fruit. When the fruit commences settling, and until the first berries begin to change colour slightly, you may apply to the roots any quantity of water—perhaps, the more the better; but when that change takes place, the beds cannot be kept too dry. If this be not attended to the flavour of the fruit will be impaired. One great object in giving plenty of water is, that in dry weather land will crack, and such roots of the plants as cross the opening are broken, or so much stained and injured as to be of little or no service afterwards; whereas, the watering will prevent this dividing of the ground. When the berry is about half grown commence putting some loose straw between the plants in the row, and then spread some clean wheat straw between the rows, about an inch thick, or you may take the cleanest of stable litter, well shaken, for both purposes. This will prevent your fruit from being damaged by the grit and soil which would be washed up with heavy rains; it will also keep the ground cool, and tend to ensure cleanliness, neatness, and order, without which a good article loses half its value. If the strawing be delayed till the berry is getting ripe, you may chance to bruise it; and a ripe Strawberry bruised, or handled, never recovers its beauty: it is, perhaps, the most perishable and tender of all ripe fruits.

The methods practised by many persons of putting the mowings of their grass plots under their plants should be avoided, as decidedly bad; for it is better to have the fruit damaged by grit than spoiled by mould. Even the name of the plant suggests the use of the straw. The proper distance for planting the best and larger sorts is two feet each way.

Frogs and toads should be encouraged: they seek the beds for shade, and subsist upon snails, blackbats, and other insects that so frequently disfigure and destroy the finest fruit. If a Strawberry grower will observe a frog or toad gape (without doing so himself) he will be convinced at once, by the formation of the reptile's mouth, that it was not



THE NEW STRAWBERRY, "SIR HARRY."



"THE WHITINGTON STONE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

formed by nature to injure or feed on fruit; for more harmless and useful creatures do not exist in a garden.

I finish with this advice to all growers of Strawberries: get rid of old prejudices in planting and growing, and time, produce, and flavour will show the decidedly superior advantages of the above method of cultivation, though I do not pledge myself that any one, even by following my plans, will produce a fruit that will equal the "Sir Harry."

I am, &c., RICHARD UNDERHILL,

Sept., 1854. Sir Harry's-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

THE WHITTINGTON STONE.

ALTHOUGH the inquiring spirit of the present age has shorn of its reality the history of Sir Richard Whittington, the most memorable name in the annals of the city of London, it is gratifying to find that some interest still exists for the renewal of one of the trivial foed records of the eventful history of the "thrice Lord Mayor." This was, surely, a proper case for the Whittington Club, who, by the way, possess a memorial picture of the poor apprentice listening to Bow bells: it was painted a few years since, and generously presented by the founder of the Club, one of whose sons sat to the artist for Whittington. "The Whittington Stone" stood upon the west side of the road, at Upper Holloway, near the mile-stone, on the ascent to Highgate, upon the spot where Whittington is traditionally stated to have sat ruminating on his hard fortune, when he heard the prophetic peal of Bow bells, sounding

Turn again, Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London.

Within the present year the stone has been removed: its disappearance naturally raised the ire of an industrious correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, who, in the Number for April 29, 1854, writes to the Editor:—"It is well that there is a 'N. and Q.' to record the removal and disappearance of noted objects and relics of antiquity, as one after another they pass before the destroying hand of Time, and more ruthless and relentless spirit of enterprise. I have to ask you, on the present occasion, to record the removal of the Whittington Stone on Highgate Hill. I discovered it as I strolled up the Hill a few days since. I was informed that it was removed about a fortnight since, and a public-house is now being built where it stood." It was soon ascertained that the Stone had been taken to a mason's yard, for the purpose of reparation.

The inquiry produced from another correspondent of *Notes and Queries* an interesting proof that the above Stone is, at least, the third of the Stones which have successively stood upon the spot long since the days of Whittington. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1852, in a paper by an antiquary, well versed in the history of the northern suburbs, it is shown that, in all probability, the site in question was once occupied by a wayside cross, belonging to the formerly adjacent house and chapel of St. Anthony. An engraving of 1776 represents a small obelisk standing upon a square base, and surmounted by an apparently iron cross. The Stone popularly regarded as the original was removed in 1795, by the Surveyor of the Roads. Having been broken, or as another account states, sawn in two, the halves were placed as curbstones against the posts on each side of Queen's-Head-lane, in the Lower-street—(Nelson's "History of Islington," 1811, p. 102; *Gent. Mag.*, Sept. and Oct. 1824, pp. 200, 290; Lewis's "History of Islington," 1841, p. 266.) A portion of this Stone is said to form the threshold of the present Queen's Head tavern.

Shortly after the removal of this supposed "original," a new memorial was erected, with the inscription, "Whittington's Stone." This was, for some cause, removed by the orders of the Churchwardens of Islington (in which parish the site is included), in May, 1821. In his second edition, 1823, Nelson says:—"The present Stone was set up in 1821, by the trustees of the parish ways. This is the Stone removed last spring. Nearly upon the same spot the parochial authorities of Islington have just erected the plain Stone here engraved; on one of the faces of which have been chiselled the following data:—

Whittington Stone. Sir R. Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London. 1397, Richard II. 1406, Henry IV. 1420, Henry V. Sheriff, 1395.

It may reasonably be questioned if this Stone will gratify the archaeological taste of those persons who first recorded the disappearance of the memorial; but it is, in some degree, satisfactory to have obtained this renewed record of one of London's greatest worthies.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MINING SCHOOLS IN CORNWALL.—An important public meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of mining schools for the county of Cornwall, was held last week in the Council Hall at Turo: Mr. T. J. A. Bobart, M.P., presided. The subscriptions were reported to amount to £1682.

KING'S LYNN ELECTION.—Mr. J. H. Gurney was elected member for this borough on Saturday, in the room of the late Lord Jocelyn. There was no opposition.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN ABERDEEN.—The effect of the Industrial or Ragged Schools in Aberdeen, in preventing crime, has been very remarkable. In the year 1843 there were fifty-three commitments to prison in Aberdeenshire, of children under twelve years of age; in 1853 there were only twenty-five; in one or two immediately preceding years, less than that. About fifty girls go from the female schools alone every year to act as domestic servants in families, in which capacity they give their employers generally great satisfaction. It is now proposed to commence under the sanction of the Government Act for the "better care and reformation of youthful offenders in Great Britain," and of Mr. Dallop's Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Act, a reformatory and industrial school for vagrant children, and those guilty of petty offences. Several years ago a benevolent gentleman left, for this purpose, a small estate of 1500 acres, situate about three miles from the city; and a fund of about £1500 is in hand from the residue fund. This will form a very important supplement to the Government industrial schools, inasmuch as it will provide for the care and instruction of youth at a more advanced age, and who may have to some extent contracted the taint of crime.

BOLDRE CHURCH, HANTS.—A committee has just been formed for the purpose of restoring the ancient Church of St. John, at Boldre, as near as may be to its original design. It is supposed to have been built in the beginning of the twelfth century. The first record of its existence is to be found in the document mentioned in Domesday-book, which gave it as a prebend to Christchurch Priory, eleven miles from Boldre. It is a large, irregular pile, built at different periods. Some of the pillars are composed of black marble, now hidden by many coats of whitewash. The prevailing style of architecture is Norman. The church stands on an eminence, surrounded by lofty and ancient elms. In this beautifully sequestered spot rest the earthly remains of Gilpin, the Vicar of Boldre, whose labours in the parish extended over a period of thirty years. Few literary strangers visit the neighbouring town of Lymington without making a pilgrimage to the tomb of Gilpin, the knowledge of whose piety, character, and works, have extended far beyond the local boundaries of the parish and diocese in which he lived, in which he so earnestly laboured, and in which he died. The cost of rebuilding the church and the proposed restorations (now absolutely necessary), will be £800, towards which the committee solicit subscriptions.

RAILWAY TUNNEL ACCIDENT.—Owing to a slip in the Bramhope tunnel of the Leeds Northern Railway on Tuesday last, a collision took place about midway in the tunnel, by which a number of persons were seriously injured. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

The want of water in the canals has, in Warwickshire, caused great interruption to trade in the iron and coal districts; and, were it not for the railways and the sidings, which in many parts communicate with the principal works in the neighbourhood, business would be brought to nearly a standstill. Boats which, when the canals were at their height, carried between twenty and thirty tons of material, have recently been unable to convey more than ten or twelve.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—An excursion train, conveying about 600 of the Protestants of Enniskillen to Londonderry, to an entertainment to which they had been invited on Friday morning, when, about four miles north of Ballinamallin, on its return, the engine came into collision with two successive heaps of stones placed on the railroad, and ran off the line over a steep embankment. One of the engineers was killed, and two other servants of the company seriously maimed. It appears the accident was caused by some ruffians having placed large cope-stones, weighing two or three hundredweight each, on the line at a dangerous embankment, near Dromore. The loss of life would have been greater, but that, providentially, the chain which connected the first carriage with the others broke across just as the train came into collision with the heap of stones. The outrage is referred to Ribblesdale.

RAILWAY CAPITAL AND LOANS.—From a Parliamentary paper recently printed, it appears that the total capital and loans which the various railway companies of the United Kingdom were authorised by Acts of Parliament to raise up to the 31st of December last amounted to no less than £266,769,732 15s. Of this, £274,361,932 17s. 4d. was by capital, and £92,399,799 17s. 8d. by loan. The total amount actually raised by the various companies up to the 31st of December last was £273,324,516 9d.; of which £65,672,958 11d. was by loan, and £208,251,557 13s. 10d. by

share capital. Of this last, £64,724,177 18s. 10d. neither received nor was entitled to receive preferential dividend or interest. The railway companies still retained power at the end of 1853 to raise £91,289,840 17s., either by existing or new shares, or by loans. The total length of railway open for traffic at the end of 1853 was 7685 miles 454 chains, of which 4987 miles 223 chains were as double lines, and 1699 miles 223 chains as single lines; 883 miles and 60 chains were in course of construction at that time; and 4079 miles 493 chains had been authorised, but had not been commenced.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money business doing in the Consol Market this week has been very moderate; nevertheless, prices have had an upward tendency. On the arrival of news to the effect that the Allied troops had landed in the Crimea, the Three per Cents advanced to 95½; but sellers having come forward, a reaction has subsequently taken place. It cannot be denied that the present value of Consols is very high, considering the pecuniary sacrifices we are making on account of the war with Russia; yet we have the best authority for stating that the expenses have as yet been well met, and that a fresh loan will not be necessary for some time. Certain it is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will keep the value of the Funded Debt may be maintained, and that he is in a position to meet the payment of the half-yearly dividends with very little aid on the part of the Bank.

There has been a good demand for money by the large commercial houses. The rates of discount have varied from 4½ to 5 per cent. for first class acceptances. The imports of bullion, since we last wrote, have been nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Several parcels of gold from Australia have been disposed of at the Bank; but we learn that the demand on Continental accounts has increased, and that large parcels have changed hands for France. The addition to our metallic stock is not likely, therefore, to be large. The shipments have exceeded £120,000 to the Continent, and £127,000 to India, China, &c. The last advices from China show that the export of silver from this country is proving very profitable. There are now about £2,000,000 in gold on passage from Australia. In that amount is included 40,000 sovereigns, which were shipped from this country in the early part of 1843.

The last accounts of the Bank of France show a further increase in the supply of gold of 32,122,266 francs—making the stock nearly £20,000,000 sterling. The discount accommodation has fallen off; but the Treasury balance has increased.

On Monday the Consol Market was flat, and prices showed a tendency to decline. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 95½; and for Time, 95½. India Bonds realised 8s.; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. Exchequer Bonds were 99½. The business doing on Tuesday was trifling, owing to an increased supply of money stock. The Three per Cents were 95½; and for the Account, 95½. Annuities of Thirty years, expiring in 1860, 4s. Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 99½. Exchequer Bills were firm, at 6s. to 9s. prem. There was a moderate business doing on Wednesday, and prices were tolerably firm. The Three per Cents marked 95½ for Money; and 95½ up to 96 for the Account. Bank Stock for Account, 21½ to 21¼; Long Annuities, 1850, 4s. 9d.; India Bonds, 7s.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 1858, were 99½; Ditto, 1859, 99½. The Market, on Thursday, opened with some activity at 96½ for Money; but large sales having been made, the Three per Cent's left off at 95½. The last price for the Account was 95½. Exchequer Bills were done at 6s. to 9s. India Bonds, 7s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 1858, 99½.

On the whole, the Foreign Exchange has been tolerably firm; but without leading to much speculative business. Brazilian Five per Cents have sold at 10½; Ditto, for the Account, 10½; Chilean Three per Cents, 7s.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 8s.; Spanish Three per Cents, New Deferred, 18½; Ditto, Three per Cents Passive, 4s.; Turkish Scrip, 3½ premium; ex new; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 6½; Dutch Four per Cents, 9s.; Mexican Three per Cents, for the Account, 2½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 4s.; Russian Four and a Half per Cents, 8½. The second instalment of 15 per cent on the first issue of £2,000,000 of the Turkish Loan has fallen due this week. The future value of this security will, as a matter of course, greatly depend upon the nature of our progress in the Crimea. A successful blow at Sebastopol will most likely be followed by a rapid advance in the premium, especially as the Security is almost generally looked upon as a good and profitable investment.

It is stated that the gold lately received from California contains a much larger proportion of silver than that from Australia.

There has been only a limited business doing in Joint Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have been well supported. Australasia have marked 84½; London and County, 34½; Oriental, 43; Union of Australia, 68. Miscellaneous Securities have commanded very little attention: Berlin Waterworks, 3; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 110½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Electric Telegraph, 17½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4; Van Deman's Land, 12½; Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 4½; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 28; Ditto, New of £7, 25; Vauxhall, 21; East and West India Docks, 121; London, 109. Canal Shares have been dull: Ashton and Oldham have sold at 154; Birmingham, 94½; Coventry, 269; Derby, 80; Grand Surrey, 43; Leicester, 63; Loughborough, 57½; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 16; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 407; Stourbridge, 285; Warwick and Birmingham, 27½; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. East London Waterworks, New, have realised 2½ prem.; Grand Junction, 72; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; New River (annuities expiring 2082), 55; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 100; Ditto, New, 15. Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares have been tolerably firm: British Provincial, 21; Brighton, 15; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 83½ ex div. and new; Ratcliffe, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 36½; Ditto New, 64. Insurance Companies' Shares have marked the following quotations:—Argus, 22; City of London, 2½; Clerical, Medical, and General Life, 20½ ex div.; County, 125; Crown, 18; General, 5½; Globe, 127½; Guardian, 5½; Imperial Fire, 330; Ditto Life, 18; Law Fire, 4½; Ditto Life, 55½; London, 294; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 183; Rock Life, 7½; Sun Fire, 252; United Kingdom, 43 ex div.

The Railway Share Market has been very flat. In the general quotations, however, no material change has taken place. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 43; Eastern Counties, 12; East Lancashire, 70½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 22½; Great Northern, 84½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 91½; Great Western, 77½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North-Western, 103½; Ditto, £10 Shares, 14; London and South Western, 84; Manchester Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26; Midland, 71½; North British, 33½; North Eastern, Berwick, 79½; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 9½; Ditto, Leeds, 15½; Ditto, York, 56½; Scottish Midland, 63; South-Eastern, 65½ ex div.; South Wales, 33½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lancashire, 141; London, Tibbury, and Southend, 11½; Lowestoft, 89½; Northern and Eastern, 58½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonia, 99; Great Northern Five per Cent, 114; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent prem, 108; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; London and Brighton Five per Cent, 115; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Shares, 11½; North British, 106½; North Eastern, Berwick, Four per Cent, 92½; South Eastern, 23½ ex div.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Eastern of France, 32½; Ditto, New 16; Great Luxembourg, 2½; Paris and Lyons, 33½; Royal Swedish, 14.

Mining Shares have been very dull, and almost nominal in price.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. Sept. 18.—There was a fair supply of English wheat on sale to-day. The demand ruled steady, at an advance on the prices of Monday last of 4s. per quarter. Foreign wheats were in fair request, and 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher. English barley was unaltered; but foreign grinding qualities advanced 1s. per quarter. Malt was dull, but not cheaper. Cais were 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter dearer. Both beans and peas realised very full prices. The rate of quotation of four advanced 5s. per 100 lbs. American parcels were 1s. to 2s. per barrel dearer.

Sept. 20.—The supplies of most articles on sale to-day were limited. Generally speaking, the demand ruled steady, at full prices.
Flour.—Wheat, English and Kent, red, 5s. to 6s.; ditto, white, 5s. to 7s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 5s. to 6s.; ditto, white, 5s. to 7s.; grinding barley, 4s. to 5s. to 6s.; malted ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 7s.; brown ditto, 5s. to 6s.; Kingston and Ware, 6s. to 6s.; Chevalier, 6s. to 7s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 2s. to 2s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 2s.; Young and Cork, black, 1s. to 2s.; white, 1s. to 2s.; tick beans, 4s. to 4s.; grey peas, 3s. to 3s.; mangel, 3s. to 4s.; white, 1s. to 1s.; bollocks, 4s. to 4s.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s. to 5s.; Suffolk 4s. to 4s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s. to 4s. per 280 lbs.

Seeds.—Winter tares and rapeseed have been in fair request, at a slight improvement in the quotations. In other articles, very little has been doing.
Livestock.—English, ailing, 6s. to 6s.; Baltic, ailing, 5s. to 6s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 6s. to 6s.; hempen, 4s. to 4s. per quarter. Coriander, 4s. to 4s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 4s. to 4s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s. 3d.; and tares, 4s. to 4s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 2s. 10s. to 2s. 10s. per ton. Linseed cakes, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; ditto, foreign, 5s. 10s. to 5s. 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per ton. Canary, 4s. to 5s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, red, 4s. to 4s. per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 9d. of household bread ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4 lbs. loaf.
Tea.—There has been rather more business doing in our market this week, and several large speculative purchases of common sound congou have been made at 10d. per lb.

Sugar.—The transactions in this article have been by no means extensive. In prices we have no change to notice. Fairbees has sold at 4s. to 4s.; and Mauritius, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have been quoted at 4s. 6d. for brown lumps, and 4s. to 4s. 6d. for white. Floating cargoes of foreign sugar have realised full quotations.

Coffee.—Our market has a firm appearance, and good order, native has realised produced 4s. per cwt.

Rice.—A good business is doing in all kinds, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Prices are—1 lb. better in fair request, 4s. to 4s.; grinding barley, 4s. to 4s. per cwt. We have a good inquiry for foreign qualities. Friesland, 1s. to 1s. 10d. per cwt. English, 7s. to 7s. per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are dull.

Tallow.—This article is very dull, and lower, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 63s. for new. Town tallow, 60s. net cash.

Oils.—Lined oil is heavy, at 33s. 3d. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, and rather dearer. Other oils about stationary. Turpentine is dull, at 40s. for British, and 41s. for American. Rough, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Spirits.—Rum is very firm, 3s. to 3s. 2d. for proof Leewards; and 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d. for East India. The brandy market is brisk, on higher terms. Parsols of 1849 are worth 10s. 9d. to 10s. 10d.; older, 10s. 8d. to 11s. per gallon. British-made spirits is steady. In Geneva very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 43s. 10s. to 44s. 10s.; clover, 43s. to 46s.; and straw, 41s. to 41s. 10s. per load.
Coal.—Chester Main, 3s. 6d.; Holywell, 19s. 3d.; Hutton, 19s.; Stewart's, 22s. 6d.; Kelly's, 22s.; Tees, 22s. 6d.; South Durham, 3s. 6d.; Penarth, 20s. 9d. per ton.
Hops.—New hops are selling at from 18s. to 21s. per cwt. Yearlings are in request, at very full prices.

Wool.—English wools move off steadily, at extreme rates. In English and foreign qualities very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and in excellent condition. A good business is doing in them, at from 70s. to 90s. per ton.
Smithfield.—The general demand has ruled heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Beef. From 3s. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 8d. per lb., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadhall.—These markets have been heavy, as follows:—
Beef. from 7s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HENRY.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 15.

2nd Life Guards: P. Woodgate to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.
6th Dragoon: Lieut. E. D'A. Hunt to be Captain; Cornet H. Timson to be Lieutenant; E. F. Dawson to be Cornet.

12th Light Dragoon: Cornet R. E. Roe to be Lieutenant; C. White and F. Jones to be Cornets.
17th: Cornet W. J. P. Watson to be Lieutenant; A. Barnard to be Cornet.
5th Cavalry: Lieut. and Capt. G. S. Hard to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. G. Lord Bingham to be Lieutenant and Captain.

4th Foot: Lieut. O. Y. Cocks to be Captain; Ensigns J. P. B. Forster and A. J. Sykes to be Lieutenants; Serg.-Major W. Connell and C. E. B. Freton to be Ensigns.
7th: Capt. W. W. Turner to be Captain; Lieut. Capt. W. J. Hoare to be Captain; Serg.-Major R. Coape to be Ensign and Adjutant.

23rd: Lieut. A. Applewhite to be Adjutant.
32nd: W. Bailey to be Ensign.
40th: P. Whalley to be Ensign.
41st: Capt. J. E. Goodwyn to be Major; Lieut. F. C. Bligh to be Captain.

42nd: Ensign H. A. Brett to be Ensign.
45th: Lieut. T. Goff to be Captain; Ensign H. S. Willoughby to be Lieutenant; K. D. Douglas to be Ensign.
46th: Ensign G. M. Hutton to be Lieutenant; R. E. Proctors to be Ensign; Lieut. W. Bellairs to be Captain.

50th: Ensign E. F. Temple to be Ensign; Rifle Brigade: Colour-Sergeant J. Brett to be Ensign.
3rd West India Regiment: Major G. B. T. Colman to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. A. Wetherall to be Major.

Mounted Staff Corps to be employed on Service in Turkey: R. W. S. R. Hutton, Sergeant E. Burden, to be Ensigns.
Provisional Depot Battalion: Lieut.-Col. C. Crutchley to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. Bond to be Major.

Recruiting District: Col. J. Michel, C.B., to be Inspecting Field Officer.
Staff: Paymaster F. H. Dalgely to be Paymaster of Detachments or of a Depot Battalion.
Hospital Staff: R. W. Macaulay to be Acting Assistant-Surgeon.
Unattached: Lieut. O. Nasmith to be Captain.

Direct: Capt. C. Nasmith to be Major.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 15.

The following promotions, dated the 11th inst., have this day taken place, consequent on the death of the late Admiral of the Blue J. Dick:—
Vice-Admiral Right Hon. F. W. Lord Aymer, C.B., on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Admiral in the same List.

Vice-Admiral of the Red R. Thomas to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White Hon. Sir A. Maitland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue H. Hope, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral E. H. A. Repington, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Vice-Admiral on the same List.

Rear-Admiral of the Red E. Harvey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White Sir E. Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Hon. H. J. Rous to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Capt. S. Thornton to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List.
Capt. F. W. Beechey to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

P. FARRELL and J. GRIFFITHS, Broughton, Lancashire, builders.

BANKRUPT.

T. YOUNGMAN, Pittfield-street, Ilkerton, Herefordshire. J. C. PENFOLD, Park-terrace, Chelsea, oil and colour merchant. H. COLLIER, the younger, Paiswick, Gloucestershire, blanket manufacturer. R. SCOTT, late of Deansgate, Manchester, pork butcher, now of Southport, Lancashire. W. THOMAS, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and No. 14, street, omnibus agent and boarding-house-keeper. E. WILLIAMS, Bt. David's, Pembrokehire, druggist. S. HARRIS, Kingston-upon-Thames, ironmonger. ANN MARIA EDWARDS, and T. COOPER, Coventry (and not of Birmingham, as heretofore advertised) ironmongers. J. W. HALL, Cardiff, dealer in agricultural implements. W. HOLBROOK, North-gate, Joiner. J. THORNTON, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, dyer and manufacturing chemist. T. HUTCHINS, Amsterville, Devonshire, nursery and seedman, stationer and general dealer. W. BRADFORD, Nottingham, smallware dealer. T. PARKER, Southport, Lancashire, hotelkeeper.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. BRAGG, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, lime merchant.—W. DUNDAS, Celbridge-place, Westbourne-park-road, Paddington, on house decorator.

BANKRUPT.

E. DEATH, Bridge-house-place, Newington-causeway, leather mercer.—J. CLARKE, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, and Upper Mary-above-street, surgeon.—ELIZA MARY AGER, Victoria-terrace, Kensington, baker.—H. J. STEUART, 81, Jersey-street, St. James's, hotel keeper.—W. CROLE, Road-lane, City, East India-mercant.—W. ROLLASON, 1, in, plate worker.—C. DOOLY, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, sator.—G. GILLAT, Barnsley, Yorkshire, confectioner.—J. MOATS, sen., Spalding, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant.—J. SWALES, Openshaw, Lancashire, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. ROAG, Leith, wool dealer.—S. M. F. BLAIR, Glasgow, coal agent.—G. BUSH, Glasgow, warehouseman.—J. B. BARCLAY, Glasgow, plumber.

BIRTHS.

In Dublin, on the 12th inst., the Lady of James Douglas William, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at The Cottage, Holford, Somerset, the wife of J. T. Tookie, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 17th inst., at Farmhill-park, Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of John Dutton Hunt, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Malahide Castle, the Lady T. de Malahide, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Westbourne-park Villas, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Miles, M.A., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of Sir S. D. Scott, Bart., of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Marston Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. R. Boyle, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at 1, Ken, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Harris, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Krossen, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Chittenden, of Hatfield, Herts, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Trabolgan, county Cork, the wife of E. B. Roche, Esq., M.P., of

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, and during the Week—List of
Nights of the SPANISH DANCERS. MR. HUDON, the Irish Comedian,
will appear in the Irish Ambassador and the Irish Lion, on
Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday; and in the Good Luck and
How to Pay the Rent, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—
Under the Management of Mrs. SEYMOUR, will open on MON-
DAY, OCTOBER 2, with an Original Drama, in five acts, by Messrs.
T. Taylor and Charles Reade, entitled the KING'S RIVAL. Principal
characters by Messrs. M. B. Stewart, Sydney, and George Vandenhoff.
Miss Glyn, Miss Gray, and Mrs. Seymour. To be followed by a
new Farce, by Charles Selby, Esq., entitled MY FRIEND the MAJOR,
in which Mr. Toole, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, will sustain the
principal character. The Pit has been enlarged and a new Circle,
with roomy and comfortable seats, thrown open to the public.
The Box office, where Private Boxes, pits and stalls can be secured,
is now open, from Eleven to Five, under the superintendence
of Mr. Nugent.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST WEEK.
HENRY RUSSELL will give his Entertainment, the PROGRESS
of the ENLIGHTENED and Negro Life—New Songs, Sunshine after
Rain—Rouse, Brothers! Rouse! Many Changes I have Seen—&c.
Pianoforte by Miss Glyn. Boxes, 7s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.
Gallery, 1d. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.
Places may be secured at the Box-office from Eleven till Five.

OPEN DAILY, THE TURKISH EXHIBITION.—
From 11 till 10.—Read the "Handbook to the Exhibition."—Vide "The Times," of August, 1854.

**NEW ADDITIONS.—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain—Esperanza—the Duchess of Kent—the
Duchess of Gloucester—the Sultan of Turkey—the Emperor of Russia,
&c.—MADAME TUSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street,
Portman-square.—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.**

GRAND MILITARY GALLERY WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, at the Grand Hall of the
Falmouth Military Museum, in the City of London, N. 53.
The exhibition of the New Society of Water Colour Painters, N. 53.
The exhibition of the Army of the East, comprising Omer Pacha
in the Camp of Schumla, Lord Raglan, Marshal St. Arnaud,
Schamyl mounted on an Arabian charger, &c. Specimens of the Military
Uniforms of the English, French, Russian, Austrian, Prussian,
Spanish, Italian, Belgian, Dutch, and Turkish troops. Open daily
from Eleven in the Morning till Ten in the evening. Entrance, One
Shilling.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—
Yellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE
HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the late Pacha of Egypt,
has been added to the collection. The Band of the 1st Life Guards
will perform by permission of Col. Parker, on Saturday next, the
30th inst., at four o'clock, for the last time this season.—Admission,
One Shilling; Monday, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays,
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at the various Agencies throughout the Kingdom, on and after the
2nd October next. The Assurers entitled to participate are those
whose Policies were in force on the 5th of April last (on which day
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the Company five complete years previously. Parties applying to
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to the Office, or the last receipts issued for the Premiums.
F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary.
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* * * * *
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BULGARIAN CHILDREN.

BALTSCHIK BAY, Black Sea,
July 24th, 1854.

It will be in the recollection of the public that towards the end of March the Russians had crossed the Danube at several points, and that the Cossacks had pushed on as far as Kustendjeh and Trajan's Wall. The Turks retreated, and, as usual, the rascally straggling Bashi-bozouks committed every atrocity—harmless against the enemy, but terrible against their friends. The approach of friend and foe drove most of the poor terrified inhabitants of Kustendjeh out of their town; and those who remained in the vain hope of preserving some of their property were cruelly massacred by these savages. On the 29th of March H.M.S. *Firebrand* visited the place, and took on board several of the poor wounded townspeople, most of whom were ultimately landed at Baltschik. Among the number were two poor little wounded children, found in a boat on the beach. Their father, mother, and uncle had been shot, and the two little brothers had been each badly wounded with slugs in their left arms—the elder (about four years old) while clinging to his mother and the infant, either while in her arms, or when vainly endeavouring to suck her breast after death.

The savages had held the muzzles of the pistols so close to the poor children's arms as to scorch them. The late gallant and deeply-deplored Captain Hyde Parker at once and gladly took charge of them—there being no known relation anywhere. The young one was supported by the milk of a goat which was specially procured. The elder one was long dangerously ill; but, owing to the unremitting care and attention of Dr. O'Hagan and Mr. Morley, has now recovered, but has for ever lost the use of his left arm. The little fellows are great pets with all the ship's company, but are specially looked after by the sailor-boy George Silcock (see sketch), who makes a first-rate nursery-maid. The elder boy at first spoke Bulgarian, but has now lost it, and speaks English only. When asked his name, he says, "Johnny Firebrand." Where do you come from?—"Kustendjeh near Trajan's Wall." Who was Trajan?—"A respectable greengrocer of the City of London—a most responsible party." With such playful nonsense do these kindly sailors while away many a tedious hour at sea. Johnny Firebrand is sketched in his little Jack-Tar dress. Georgy Firebrand, his little brother, is not yet old enough for such distinction. I have indicated the scar made by the slugs on his left arm. When the whole, including the goat, were sent on shore at Sinope for an airing, after six weeks' confinement on board the ship, they attracted very great attention among the poor native Greek and Turkish women, who had so recently experienced all the horrors of war. They made a small collection (fifty piasters) for the children; and one woman even wished to adopt them. When found, each of them wore a small silver cross suspended round his neck and under his shirt. They are in perfect health at present, and will be sent to England whenever a good opportunity occurs.

It was in contemplation to get up a public (as well as a fleet) subscription for these poor children; but the brother of the lamented Captain Parker and a very exalted person have undertaken the entire charge of the children. Happening to be on a visit to the fleet, I undertook to make the accompanying sketch of them, with a view of aiding them; but now there is no necessity for such a step. Still the deep regret universally felt for the premature death of this gallant officer, and the interest about all Eastern matters, may make this interesting.

Yours, &c., R. TROOPING, late Capt. 52nd Regt.

BALTSCHIK AND KAVARNA.

THE town of Baltschik, of which we gave a View on the 19th ult., from a sketch taken by Lieutenant O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, will be



BULGARIAN CHILDREN, WOUNDED AT KUSTENDJEH.

connected in history with the Crimea expedition, as the place of rendezvous for the Allied fleets. According to one report, the whole of the French and Turkish fleets were riding at anchor at Kavarna, in the neighbourhood of Baltschik, on the 3rd inst., and the English fleet was hourly looked for. This must have been a misstatement, however, as a letter from Varna, of the 4th September, speaks of the Turkish fleet as having sailed from thence on the 3rd. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Baltschik of the 3rd, containing some interesting details relative to the expedition. The correspondent of that journal writes:—"We shall put to sea to-morrow, or after to-morrow most probably. Each fleet will advance in two columns, the French to the south of the English, and the Turks in the rear. We shall arrive on the coast in four lines, and cast anchor within 400 yards of the shore. The lines will only be separated from each other by two cables' length. The first French line will consist of 14 ships ready for action; the second, of 13 frigates or steamers; the third, of 8 vessels; and the fourth, of 6, and next to the transports of the Ottoman squadron. The united fleets will reckon 30 sail of the line—15 French, 12 English, and 5 Turkish. The ships, frigates, and

transports, with troops on board, will be towed by steamers. The *Vengeance* and *Retribution* are cruising off Sebastopol. Marshal de St. Arnaud arrived on the 2nd at Baltschik from Varna in the *Berthollet*, and immediately repaired on board the *Ville de Paris*. The embarkation of the troops at Varna took place in the best possible order and with extraordinary celerity. The aspect of the roads was truly beautiful in the evening on the 1st. It was a Friday, and a holiday kept by the Mussulmans. Their squadron was illuminated. Lights were placed at the top of every mast. The night was magnificent. The white cliffs, which line the roads, presented by moonlight the appearance of gigantic ramparts, and all the ships fired salutes. Everybody is happy and proud of participating in so momentous an enterprise."

THE AUSTRIANS ENTERING BUCHAREST.—

Everything on and about the soldiers was clean and neat, as if they were just issuing from garrison instead of being at the close of a two months' march. Their white coats were stainless, their shakos apparently not in the least the worse for the wear; their arms, belts, and accoutrements brilliant as on a field-day at Vienna, the artillery horses were fresh-looking and sleek, and the baggage-waggons and harness in perfect order. The Chaussee was in a state of great commotion—crowds of people on foot were hurrying along the walks at each side of the main avenue; Wallach officers were galloping joyously to the scene of action, as gaudy and as haughty as if they were heroes of a hundred fights; white dresses and gay bonnets were glancing in the sunlight amongst the trees; peasants in the background looked on in wonder, hat in hand, and head bent; and every minute bursts of Austrian music came wafted on the breeze from the plain outside; Turkish Cossacks flew hither and thither, *ventre-à-terre*, as if the fate of empires depended on their speed; and now and then an Austrian dragoon rode towards the town in good steady German trot. On reaching the further end of the Chaussee, I found large masses of troops in the open ground at each side of the road, filing off to the left to give themselves room to deploy, an operation which was somewhat impeded by the presence of several ditches, which once formed the boundary of vineyards. This occupied nearly an hour, the bands all the while playing the finest airs, and generals and aides-de-camp flying about apparently in a state of frantic excitement. At last they all got formed in three lines, the cavalry and artillery in the rear. I then found there were twelve battalions of 900 men each, two batteries of field artillery, and a regiment of light cavalry. Two of these battalions were Italian, one Croat, two Hungarian, and the rest *omnium gatherum mixtum compositum* from all the provinces of the Empire. I remarked, first, that the men were small; secondly, that they were well dressed, well equipped, and very clean; thirdly, that the line they formed was crooked and indented, and in this respect contrasted strangely with the magnificent accuracy of English troops on similar occasions; fourthly, that the light cavalry are mounted on capital little horses, remarkable for their speed and endurance, so speedy, indeed, as a great friend of Austria informed me on the ground, that when the riders ran away in the wars of Napoleon, the French could never catch them in the pursuit.—*Letter from Bucharest.*

THE RUSSIAN STYLE OF FORTIFICATION.—The belief that the fortifications of Sebastopol are merely cased with granite, and not solid, is very general; but this notion appears to be founded on the supposition that, in a country of corruption among the agents of the Government, like Russia, that the State may have been cheated at Sebastopol. In corroboration of this, a distinguished Polish General relates the following circumstance:—"During the war in Circassia, a reinforcement was sent off to a spot where a new and important fortress was said to have been erected, and the guns for arming it were to be taken by the expedition. When the General in command arrived he pitched his camp, and had huts constructed for the winter quarters. Sickness broke out in the camp from the want of good shelter, and he reported the fact to the Government. The Minister of War sent word that he was to lodge the men in the barracks. "What barracks?" said the General to the officer who brought the despatch. "The barracks of the fortress," replied the officer. "Use your eyes," said the General, "there are no barracks, and there is no fortress." And none indeed were to be seen. The money for building the fortress had been regularly drawn for; but not a stone had been laid.



KAVARNA BAY, AND TOWN OF BALTSCHIK.



LYNX.

BEAGLE.

ARROW

VIPER

HER MAJESTY'S DESPATCH GUN-BOATS, "LYNX," "BEAGLE," "ARROW," AND "VIPER"

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 19th of August we gave a lengthened account of these vessels, accompanied with a view of the *Wrangler* gun-boat, now on her way to join the Baltic fleet. We this week engrave portraits of four more of the completed vessels—*Arrow*, *Beagle*, *Lynx*, and *Viper*. The first three have left England for the Black Sea; the *Viper* will be ready in a few days; and the remaining vessel of this class, the *Snake*, is now having her engines put in, at Messrs. Penn's, of Deptford. The boats composing this little fleet may be looked upon as by far the most perfect and effective class of vessels ever furnished for the purposes for which they are intended.

These boats have been built jointly by the eminent firms of Messrs. Green and Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall; and in their construction the builders have most conscientiously carried out the excellent designs furnished by the Admiralty. The greatest attention has been paid to ventilation; and, both in appearance and speed, they have exceeded the fullest anticipations—the *Beagle* (built by Messrs. Mare, with machinery by Humphreys) having attained, in her passage round to Devonport, a speed of upwards of fourteen knots per hour; and the long and effective range of the new Lancaster oval guns with which they are

armed has been proved by the performances of the *Arrow*, at the Isle of Wight; where a shell, weighing 100 lb., was fired a distance of 5000 yards.

The dimensions, power, and armament of these vessels are as follows:—Length, 165 feet; beam, 26 feet; 160-horse power; armament, two Lancaster oval guns (10 feet long, and weighing 95 cwt. each), throwing shells of 100 lb., and four 12-pounder howitzers.

The six light-draught high-pressure gun-boats are also in a forward state, and will be dispatched to the Baltic in the ensuing spring.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

THE Aland Islands are now left to their own resources; and the inhabitants, after vainly entreating for a garrison, or even a few ships to protect them, seem inclined to emigrate to Sweden, being under the perhaps well-grounded impression, that, during the winter, they will be visited by a Russian body of troops across the ice, and marched off to Siberia, as a recompense for the sympathy they showed for the French and English, or, at least, for their apathy in not resisting their landing. The Swedish papers state the campaign is not yet finished; that there is something in the wind; and we may yet hear of an im-

portant stroke before the fleets are finally withdrawn for the season, which is not to take place till the middle of October. The *Afonblad* asserts that Sveaborg is threatened with an attack on the land side; and that Raumo and Nystad, small towns on the coast of Finland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, have been totally burned down. It appears to be pretty certain that a landing has been effected at Ulriceborg, situated on the southern extremity of the promontory on which Helsingfors stands, and that the Allies erected batteries there, attacked and destroyed a large division of Russian gun-boats, and set fire to the town. It says further that the inhabitants of the district of Uleaborg have received, from the Russian Government, "notice to quit"—i.e. to hold themselves in readiness to remove, with all their goods and chattels, into the interior of the country at a moment's warning.

The *Vulture* left the British fleet at Ledsund on the 13th, and arrived at Danzig on the 17th. The new fortifications at Bomarsund were being destroyed by the engineers. The fleet was remarkably healthy. The *Royal George* is ordered home.

According to the advices of the 6th, received by the *Presse* from St. Petersburg, the inhabitants of that capital were much surprised that the Russian fleet had not attempted to make a diversion in favour of Bomarsund. The fall of that fortress has caused great depression, as even the non-military part of the nation

is well aware that the Aland Islands formed a link in the chain of fortifications by means of which the Baltic was to have been made as much a *mare clausum* as the Black Sea. The plan seems to have been, that after the fortifications of Bomarsund were completed, a second Russian fleet was to have been formed, and at the first suitable opportunity the island of Gothland taken from Sweden, and that of Bornholm from Denmark.

The fortifications at Bomarsund are indebted for their erection to a plan formed by the present Emperor when Grand Duke. He proposed to himself to place an impregnable fortress so as to command the narrowest strait in the Aland archipelago that admits of navigation at all by vessels of any size. Bomarsund is a bolt, or bar. It was not till after the works were completed, according to the original plan, that their faultiness was discovered; inasmuch as they were easily assailable from the land side, and commanded by the neighbouring heights. At the time of the capture by the Allies, an additional barrack was found in process of erection; the foundation of two other fortifications was laid, as well as for a fourth tower, the walls of which were already run up to about three feet above the level of the ground. The extreme assiduity with which the work at these buildings had been carried on up to the last moment was evidenced by the mason having left his chisel and mallet, and the bricklayer his trowel, at the place they had been working; the footsteps of the labourers were

fill fresh on the surface of the ground. The keystone of a bomb-proof granite vault was found half-sunk into its bed; and on one pile of bricks a bricklayer's labourer had left his wallet, with a lump of black bread and his choppers bottle in it.

Her Majesty's cruisers having towed the French ships and British transports, with the troops on board, on their way back to France out of the Baltic, returned to their cruising ground immediately. In the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, a number of Dutch vessels sought to enter the blockaded ports; they were, however, speedily intercepted: and her Majesty's ship *Archer* sent one of the *Minima*, into Memel: she is laden with hollands, cheese, and miscellaneous produce, and, with her cargo, will be sent home to England for condemnation.

The following appears in the *Moniteur*:—"The *Austerlitz* screw steam-ship, of 500-horse power, commanded by Captain Laurencin, and which is at anchor at Waxholme, near Stockholm, was honoured on the 2nd inst. by a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden, accompanied by the Minister of the Marine and two admirals. His Royal Highness, after a minute inspection, offered his congratulations to Captain Laurencin, on the beauty of his ship and the excellent bearing of his crew. He then invited Captain Laurencin to the Castle of Haga, where the Royal family is at present residing—an invitation which he readily accepted. On the 5th the Ministers of France, England, Spain, and Portugal visited the *Austerlitz*."

FAILURE OF THE HARVEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE the grain crops in these islands are ascertained to be most abundant in the yield and most excellent in quality, the American newspapers received by the last packet, speak very despondingly of the Harvest in the United States. The intimate and extensive commercial relations between the two countries, render a calamity in the one a disaster in the other; for so closely is the connection between them now established, that, in reference to trade, the interests of both are almost identical. The declared value of our exports to the United States and California, in 1852, amounted to £16,134,397, and in 1853 they swelled to the enormous sum of £23,658,427—being nearly one quarter of our total exports, which reached the high figure of £98,933,781. This, alone, proves that the prosperity of England is the prosperity of the United States, measured in the power of purchasing and selling, into which all trade resolves itself. Under these views, as affecting international trade for the ensuing year, we propose to string together the substance of the several reports received from America—not as alarmists, but because it is wise to know the truth, that we may prepare for contingencies.

From Maine we learn that the drought still continues very severely, although the extreme heat of the weather had abated. The accounts from New Hampshire state that few drier seasons have been experienced. The streams are very low, the corn begins to roll, while other kinds of vegetation indicate that they cannot long hold out. It is feared the potato crop will be entirely ruined. From Vermont, a writer says, under date 19th August, "during the last week we travelled through most of the towns of Orange county, and found the same testimonials of suffering by the drought in every place we visited. Large fields are already grey with barrenness, and no traces of vegetable life are to be seen. Corn-fields have been suffering greatly the last ten days; and some fields that appeared promising two weeks before are already pronounced worthless, except for fodder." The indications are now that there will not be a bushel to spare from the State this year. In Northern Rhode Island, and the neighbouring towns of Massachusetts, the drought is most severe. No rain of any consequence had fallen for four weeks, and the corn was "filling out." The mills propelled by water-power were only running half-time. From all parts of Maryland and Virginia, similar complaints are made of the unprecedented drought. In those districts it is expected that the crop will be a total failure; and, in consequence of the lowness of the streams, the cattle were suffering from the want of good pasture. The *Richmond Inquirer* states:—"We learn from persons from Westmoreland county, Virginia, that in many parts of that and the adjoining counties, the entire growing corn crop has been nearly destroyed by drought; so much so, that many of the farmers are beginning to talk of buying corn for their own use the ensuing year. Fields that have heretofore yielded, in a good season, thousands of bushels, will not yield this season hundreds." The *Hillsborough News*, one of the Ohio newspapers, reports that the drought has there continued for two months, and that there will not be one-fourth of an average crop for that county; and considers that there will be a similar deficiency in the Wabash Valley, the great corn region of Indiana. However, the *Northwestern Argus*, of Putnam county, in Ohio, considers that the wheat will be there an average crop. From Green county, the *Bedford Standard* affirms that the crop is "scalded," and at the best will not make half a crop. The *Spirit of the West*, published at Columbus, calculates the yield at not more than a third of an average. The *Rockville Republican*, published in Park county, quoting the opinion of the farmers, while it speaks favourably of oats and hay, pronounces the corn crop as so much burnt up that no fall of rain can now produce more than half a crop; that there had been only two slight showers in six weeks. The *Marshall Illinoisan* says:—"The corn crop of this section of the country may be regarded as a total failure. In some fields the stalks look as though a firebrand would set the whole mass in a blaze; while in many others they are so small as to be valueless for fodder." The *Chicago Democratic Press* makes the following remarks:—"From all that we can learn through private correspondence, verbal communications, and our exchanges, we think that we may safely say that in three-fourths of Illinois, nearly all Missouri, a large portion of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the corn crop for the present season will be below the half of an average yield." According to the corn census of those six States in 1850, their aggregate produce was 316,853,393 bushels; so that the estimate for the present year is only one-half of that quantity. The States are the principal grazing, stock-growing, and hog-producing States of the Union, and the failure of the corn crop is fatal to those several branches of industry. The writer says that "the estimate of one hundred millions of dollars for the United States will not nearly cover the loss in the six States named in this list." The view taken by the *Cincinnati Columbian* is equally gloomy. "In the year 1853," it says, "we had an average crop of wheat. In consequence of the scarcity in Europe, we exported, in flour and wheat, about 25,000,000 barrels. The result is, our markets are bare and the prices high." The writer arrives at the conclusion that Ohio will be deficient to the extent of 43,007,101 bushels, and must therefore import, instead of export. The *Boston Mail* of the 24th August has some valuable remarks on this subject. The drought has been very fatal to the crop of Indian corn, on which the entire pork trade depends; and the writer in the *Mail* observes, that "as Indian corn, according to the experiments of Beaumont and others, contains within five to ten per cent as much nutritious matter as wheat, any diminution of it will have nearly as much influence on the price of food as a corresponding failure in the wheat crop." He considers that the crop of the whole Union in 1853 was 800,000,000 bushels and, at the outside, computes that of 1854 at 400,000,000; which makes a deficiency of sixteen bushels to every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Under these circumstances we would warn the people of these islands not to be too confident of a very low range of prices at home in bread, although our own crops have been very abundant. During last year we imported in wheat and flour 6,235,860 quarters; of which 3,799,679 were obtained from the United States, Prussia, and Russia, in the following proportions:—From the United States, 1,582,641; from Prussia, 1,145,845; and from Russia, 1,071,173 quarters. From what has been stated we can expect no supplies from the United States, and the war shuts us out from Russia. Taking our consumption at six bushels per head annually—which seems a safer calculation than one quarter per head, though we are aware that was the old estimate—we require annually eighteen million quarters and a half; but, unfortunately, we have no corn census returns, though they have been promised. In consequence of this defect in our system, we know not, with any accuracy, the annual acreage under wheat culture or the total yield; and it is this uncertainty which leads to much gambling in the corn-markets. That we have an ample supply for our own wants from the present harvest is beyond doubt; but what has yet to be determined is the future price of the quarter loaf. From calculations made over the years from 1818 to 1853, both inclusive, it would appear that, when we have a fair average harvest, an importation of five million quarters reduces our average price to about 40s. per quarter. For the reasons assigned, we have no means of determining the quantity raised, but we may be pretty certain that there will be no very large imports during the present year; for, though Prussia may send us grain, we cannot expect any from the United States or Russia. Therefore, it seems very probable that prices will be maintained at an equable rate between the extremes we have witnessed during the last seven years—probably at 50s. per quarter.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. DE R., Brussels.—Thanks. The Games reached us duly, and are very acceptable. AN AMATEUR, Manchester.—Problem 549, and its Solution, are perfectly correct; but you miss the very point of the strategy. Look at the Diagram again, and you must see that if Black checks, as you suggest, his adversary interposes his King's Bishop, discovering check-mate.

G. B. F., Dundee.—It shall have a place shortly.

J. K. B., and Others.—Problem No. 551 can be solved in four moves, by 1. R to K 8th; 2. Kt to K 7th, &c.

AGED.—Both Games and Problems shall be examined.

R. E., Norfolk.—You will no doubt find the subject thoroughly investigated in the forthcoming papers by Sir Frederic Madden and Mr. Staunton. In the meantime, refer to the former gentleman's admirable Essay on the Introduction of Chess into Europe, published in Volume XXIV. of the "Archæologia."

J. E. R., of Southsea.—Your last admits of an easy solution in three moves: 1. Q to her 5th; 2. Kt to Q 3rd (double ch); 3. Kt mates.

CAIRO-REVIS.—It appears to be still unsound. Examine it carefully once more.

SOLOMON.—Your suggestion that a prize should be given to the best solver of Problems, as well as to the best composer of them, is not unreasonable; but how are we to know that the Solutions are *bona fide*, i.e. discovered without touching the Chessmen?

T. G. P.—You are wrong in both instances.

SAINTFIELD.—You cannot Castle under such circumstances.

CANTAB.—There is a Chess-club at Cambridge, which assemble at the Lion Hotel every Tuesday and Friday evening. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, T. Carsaw, Esq., St. John's College.

C. M., Bristol.—DEATH OF MR. WILLIAMS.—The report that Mr. Williams, a well-known Chess-player, of the Strand Cigar Divan, had fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic, proves too true. He was suddenly seized while playing at the Divan, and died in a few hours.

F. W. A.—We do not estimate the games in question quite so highly as you appear to do. Both players were evidently rusty, and want of good practice, our countryman especially so, not having played a game scarcely for a couple of years before.

S. A., Newcastle.—Your last appears impracticable, if Black for his 4th move play R to K 8th.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 551, by Ag. d. Sutor, Derwent, Onyx, Po-teur, Mademoiselle, P. P., John, Patech, D. de M., May, C. C. J. P., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 551, by Saintfield, Gregory, J. M., of Sharnburn, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 552, by Jack of Worcester: "Aged," R. F., Artillery, T. J. of Harworth, E. H. of Newham, West, Bumble, Farmwood, Devon, T. S., Onyx, Patis-Chess, D. C. L. are correct, all others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by R. F., Devon, Subaltern, Omer Pacha, Willey, N. B., S. Weller, Old Boy, Jack of Worcester, M. P., Blue Beard, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 551.

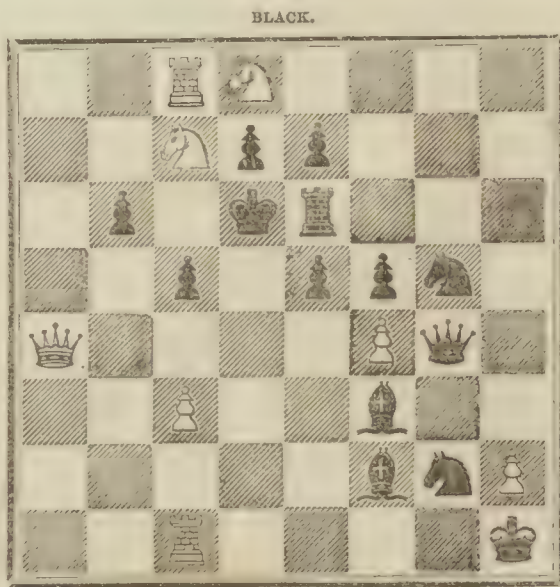
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th	B to K 7th, or	3. R to K 5th	R tks K (best)
	(a)	4. P takes R	K to Kt 4th
2. Q to K R 4th	P tks Q (best)	5. Kt Mates	

(a) 1. Kt takes R. R takes Kt (ch) B to K 7th (best).
3. Q to K R 4th, &c., &c.

[The above is the Author's Solution, but he has overlooked a very common-place one in four moves, by 1. R to K 8th; 2. Kt to K 7th.]

PROBLEM No. 553.

By W. GRIMSHAW.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

In our paper of the 12th ult., we gave a Game recently played between Messrs. HEYDEBRAND and DE RIVES, the opening of which presented some features of singular novelty and interest. The following is the commencement:—

WHITE (M. De R.)	BLACK (Herr Von H.)	WHITE (M. De R.)	BLACK (Herr Von H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. K Kt to K 5th	K to K 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	P takes P	6. Kt takes Kt P	Kt takes K P
3. Kt to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	8. Q takes P	

At this point, in the actual game, Black played 8. Q to K 2nd (ch), and we remarked in a note that, if he had taken the Rook, White would have obtained a fine attacking game. Mr. Von Heydebrand has just favoured us with some Variations to show, however, that the Rook might have been taken, if not with advantage, at least, without danger to the second player. Every man of discovery in popular opening has interest for the theorist, and is serviceable to the practical player. We shall make no apology, therefore, for giving in extenso the clever moves suggested by Mr. Von Heydebrand, and accompanying them with two or three additional Variations which have occurred to us since the publication of the game. Suppose then—

IN THE FIRST PLACE,
8. Kt takes K R. 11. B takes Q B P (ch). K takes B.
9. Q to K 2nd (ch). Q to K 2nd. 12. Kt to Q 5th (ch). K to Q 5th.
10. Kt to K R 4th (ch). K to Q 5th. 13. Kt takes Q. B takes Kt P.

"And," Mr. von H. observes, "I think it is doubtful whether Black has not the stronger game. None of White's pieces are for the moment in play, which renders it possible, perhaps, for his adversary to extricate the K Kt."

IN THE SECOND PLACE,
8. B to K Kt 5th. 11. Q to K 5th (best). P to K B 3rd.
9. Q to K 2nd. 12. Kt takes P (ch). K to B 3rd (best).
10. Kt to K 3rd, or Variation (A). 13. Kt takes Q P (ch). Q takes Kt.
14. Q takes R (ch). K to B 2nd.

"Black remaining with the superiority of a Piece against three Pawns. On which side is the advantage?"

To answer this question as satisfactorily, it will be necessary to carry on the game a few moves further; and then, upon examining the respective positions, we are convinced if the majority of good players will not give the preference to White's last. The following is the continuation we venture to suggest.

15. K B to K 2nd. Q to K 3rd.
This appears to us Black's best move. If he take the Q Bishop with his R Pawn, he must lose his Queen and a minor piece for the two Bishops. If he take the same Bishop with Bishop, White may capture the Bishop with his K R Pawn, and afterwards Pawn with Pawn, having, we apprehend, an undoubted superiority. But if he play Kt to Kt 6th, White retires with Q to K R 7th (ch), and is sure to win at least a piece, and remain with two Pawns more than his adversary.

16. Q to K R 7th (ch). Kt to his sq. 13. Q takes K R P. Q to K 4th.
17. K takes B. Q takes B. 14. Q takes Kt. K to B 3rd.
18. Kt to Q B 3rd. Kt to K Kt 6th, or 21. R to K B sq. and wins.
19. K to Q 2nd. Q takes Kt P.

20. K to Q 2nd. Q to K Kt 6th (ch). 21. R to K B sq., and wins.
Q takes Kt P.

VARIATION (A).
10. "This (Mr. Von H. remarks) is perhaps best." K to Kt 2nd.
11. Kt to K B 3rd. 13. Q to Q 5th (ch). With a good game.
12. Kt to K 5th. 14. B takes B. P to Q 3rd.
13. B takes B. K to B 3rd (ch).
14. K to Q 2nd. 15. K to Q 2nd.

"And Black, I think, will keep his superiority, even if obliged to sacrifice a piece to extricate his King, and drive the B-bishop from his K B 3rd."

Mr. Von H. is so remarkably accurate generally in his analyses that, in this as in a previous Variation, we differ from his conclusion doubtfully; but still, looking at the bad situation of the Black Kt and the time which must be lost in bringing his Pieces into action, we cannot help thinking that after the next two or three moves,

15. K R to K 2nd (best) 16. Kt to Q B 3rd, followed by R to K sq., &c. Black has the worst of the game.

CHESS GATHERING AT CAISTOR, IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—About three seasons ago, it will be remembered that the spirited amateurs of Caistor and the village organised a Chess assembly in their quiet, little town, which, for the number and quality of the players, has not often been surpassed. The brilliant success of this first meeting has determined them to repeat the experiment, and, accordingly, invitations have been issued to many of the most distinguished masters of the game in England to "assist at the Chess Tourney" appointed to be kept at Caistor next month. The sports are to commence, we believe, on the morning of the 18th proximo, and terminate with a grand dinner on the evening of the 20th.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An Imperial decree nominates M. de la Guernonnière, late editor of the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel*, to the post of Councillor of State.

The Irish representative Prelates in the next session will be—the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Killaloe, Neath, and Kilmore.

The Infante Don Enrique, brother-in-law to the Queen of Spain, has enrolled himself as a private in the National Guard.

In her Majesty's late journey to Balmoral, the engine which conveyed the Royal party from Berwick to Edinburgh, was driven by the Hon. Edmund Petre, Superintendent of the North British Railway, who, when a boy, had an opportunity of making himself favourably known to the Queen by the presentation of a book written by himself at the early age of twelve years.

A Privy Council was held on Friday in Dublin Castle, when the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., were sworn in as Lords Justices to administer the Government during the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, who is not expected to return from England until November.

Alexander von Humboldt celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on the 14th. The illustrious philosopher is in the enjoyment of full bodily health and intellectual vigour, and continues, as heretofore, to devote himself with wonderful activity to the interests of science.

It has been resolved to confer a grant of quarter sessions upon Brighton, which has long been sought for by the inhabitants of that increasing locality. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., of the Home Circuit, will be the first Recorder of Brighton under this new arrangement.

The origin of the recent fire at Gloucester Cathedral has been traced with tolerably certainty to the spontaneous combustion of some cotton rags, saturated with oil and turpentine, which the workmen had incautiously left in a pew after using them to polish the Bishop's throne.

Since the commission of inquiry upon Sir James Brooke, piracy is rife, not only in China, but on the coasts of Borneo. The people, who were kept in check by their dread of the Rajah of Sarawak, have, since his withdrawal from Borneo, become more daring than ever, and are committing most fearful ravages.

An elephant belonging to Batty's menagerie, at Holyhead, got loose, and, descending some cellar steps at the George Hotel, made itself comfortable in the wine-cellar, where he was discovered in an intoxicated state from the wine he had drunk after breaking several bottles.

The Count de Montemolin has issued a circular to the Carlist party, ordering them to remain quiet, and not attempt to create civil war.

Mongel Bey, the French engineer, has returned to Egypt, in the hope that Said Pacha will order him to finish the construction of the barrage of the Nile, which was suspended by Abbas Pacha. The barrage was begun in 1845; £1,600,000 sterling has been expended upon it; and as much again will have to be disbursed before it is completed.

Prince Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, eldest son of the Prince de Canino, has arrived in Paris.

Lord and Lady Canning, who are still cruising in the Baltic in his Lordship's yacht, the *Fair Rosamond*, are expected to return to this country about the 30th instant.

The *Moniteur* states that the Porte has invited MM. Ghika and Stirbey to resume their functions as Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The bust of the French Emperor was placed in the market-place of St. Denis on Saturday last, in presence of the Mayor and his Deputies, the Municipal Body, a deputation of the National Guard, and a great number of the principal persons of the town. A mass was celebrated on the occasion.

The Rector of Gateshead and his clergy have determined to adopt the practice of open-air preaching in the evening, during the continuance of fine weather.

Omer Pacha has two nephews in the Austrian army—one a Major and the other a Captain. Not long ago Omer Pacha presented each of them with a horse. The regiment which entered Krasova on the 6th is the same in which the Turkish Generalissimo served in Austria.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have appointed thirteen new inspectors, some of whom are students in the Queen's Colleges. The duties of inspection have latterly much increased.

The third portion of the telegraphic wire connecting the island of Sardinia with the coast of Africa is already attached.

The contract for the Staines Union has just been taken at 5½d. the 4lb. loaf.

The gold receipts at Melbourne for the first three months of the year show an increase of 41,569 ounces over the corresponding period of last year. The *Eagle* sailed for Liverpool, on the 30th June, with gold and sovereigns to the value of £355,000.

A new asteroid, the 31st of the system of small planets between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered on the 1st instant, by Mr. Ferguson, of the Washington Observatory.

The next mail for the Australian colonies will be made up at the Post-office to be conveyed by the *Argo* screw-steamer on the 4th of October.

Several of the principal wholesale brewers of the city of Bath have resolved on reducing the price of beer, commensurate with the recent decline in the price of malt.

The accounts from the Bank of France for the past month show a further increase of £950,000 in the stock of bullion, and the sum now held nearly reaches the extraordinary total of £20,000,000.

The specific arrivals of last week amounted to about £1,100,000, including £650,000 from Australia and £340,000 from the United States.

The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for a divorce by the Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa.

The Religious Tract Society advertises a series of tracts written by real working men and women, a plan calculated to do good service among the poor.

Snow fell on the 8th of September in the Silesian "Riesen Gebirge," and the thermometer fell as low as 8 under 0 Réaumur.

A very influential meeting was held on Tuesday in the Town-hall, Manchester, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a voluntary association for the prevention of boiler explosions and the economical working of boilers by the saving of fuel.

The Parliamentary Committee has decided that all Swedish trunk lines shall be constructed by the State; but that no railway shall be commenced till the next Diet.

The returns of the Prussian Income-tax show that, in a population of nearly 17,000,000, there are only three persons enjoying a greater income than £36,000; while, in England, there are twenty-two persons whose yearly incomes exceed £50,000.

During the present month, 90 tons of copper ore, and 45 tons of silver lead ore, arrived in Dublin, via Grand Canal, from the silver mines district to the General Mining Company for Ireland.

Awards have been made to the exhibitors at the New York Crystal Palace. These rewards consist of 125 handsome silver medals, and 1000 bronze ditto, having on one side the figures of Justice, Industry, and Progress; and on the reverse the inscription, "Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, 1853." In addition to these medals, 4000 diplomas and honourable mentions were bestowed on those whose articles came under the head of third rate.

The community of Geronimite monks, recently installed at the instance of the King of Spain, in the monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial, is dissolved and extinguished by Royal decree.

In consequence of the dry weather, the reservoirs which supply the city of Gloucester with water, have been for some time past completely dry, and the poorer inhabitants have been compelled to have recourse to the river Severn and the canal.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 13th announces the formation of a committee at Turin for the construction of new houses for the poor, and for the carrying out of hygienic measures for the improvement of the dwellings of the lower classes.

The will of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, has been proved under £14,000 personality, which he has left to his widow.

Omer Pacha has ordered that eight pieces of cannon, captured from the Russians, shall be given to the Wallachian Artillery, to supply the place of those carried off by the Russians. Each piece is to have an appropriate inscription.

The French Minister, Monsieur de Targot, has lodged a complaint before the Spanish Tribunals against the *Clamor Publico*, for saying that France is under a despotic Government, is ruled by a despot, or words to that effect.

Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, was in Manchester on Monday. He was urgently requested by the Mayor and other influential gentlemen in the city, to remain a few days, but was unable to do so, and returned to London the same afternoon. He promised, however, to revisit Manchester at an early period, and make a more prolonged stay.

The 3rd inst. being the anniversary of the Emperor Nicholas's ascent to the throne of Russia, was duly celebrated by the Russians. Jesse was illuminated, and prominent among the illuminations was a figure of the Emperor—in each case with the inscription "Protector of Moldavia."

M. Kisseloff, formerly Russian Minister at the Court of France, has been dismissed from a tour in France.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

The *Gazette du Weser* publishes the text of the despatch sent by Count Nesselrode, in reply to the Austrian Note supporting the four guarantees required by the Western Powers:—

TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, AT VIENNA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13 (26). I have received and submitted to his Majesty the Emperor the communications which the Austrian Cabinet addressed to us on the 10th of August (new style).

In acceding to the desire which Austria has expressed to us, not to press further our military operations in Turkey, and to recall our troops from the Principalities of the Danube, we had exclusively in view Austrian and German interests, in the name of which this desire was addressed to us. The concession required entailed the most important consequences upon us. As we have already remarked to the Austrian Government, it took away from us the only military point by which could be established in our favour an equilibrium of positions upon the immense theatre of operations in this war. More than this, it exposed us, irremediably, to the danger of seeing thrown, *en masse*, upon our coasts in Asia and Europe, in the Black Sea, the military forces of England, France, and Turkey.

Notwithstanding these inconveniences, and notwithstanding these evident dangers, we, keeping in view the interests of Austria and Germany, declared ourselves ready to retire voluntarily and completely from the Principalities of the Danube. We even renounced every condition of reciprocity on the part of our adversaries. We demanded absolutely nothing from them. We confined ourselves to expressing to Austria a desire to be informed by her what were the guarantees of security which she was individually in a condition to offer us; and, in fact, foreseeing that it was not in her power to assure us an armistice, we desired to know, if at least, after the evacuation should be completed, and that, consequently, the engagements contracted by her with the Western Powers would be fulfilled, we might reckon upon Austria ceasing to make common cause with these Powers with the object, publicly avowed, of bringing about the moral and material abasement of Russia.

At the same time, and in order to afford proof of our pacific intentions, we declared ourselves ready to adhere beforehand to the principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th April.

In the place of replying directly to these questions, which were addressed to her directly, Austria thought it her duty forthwith to submit the business to the Western Powers, and to make her subsequent resolutions dependent upon them—resolutions which we expected from her alone.

It was evident that the sacrifice which we were ready to make, keeping in view her particular interests, and the interests of the whole of Germany, could not have any value in the eyes of France and England; and that those two Courts, whose object it is to humiliate and enfeeble Russia by prolonging the war, would not show themselves disposed to enter upon a conciliatory course.

This, unhappily, is proved by the communication which Count Esterhazy has made to us.

In point of fact, the Austrian Cabinet now transmits to us, as the result of its conference with the Courts of Paris and London, new bases for peace, which, so far as form is concerned, have been prepared in a manner the least likely to secure an honorable adoption. And as to the meaning of them we cannot be deceived, seeing that, according to the avowal of the French Government, as it was unwisely made by the official publication of its reply to the Cabinet of Vienna, "the interest of the European equilibrium" is made to signify nothing less than the abrogation of all our anterior treaties, and the destruction of all our maritime establishments, which, it is said, by reason of the absence of all counterpoise, are a perpetual menace against the Ottoman Empire, and the restriction of Russian power in the Black Sea.

Such are, however, the bases which the Austrian Government recommends to us; and, though it exhorts us to accept them without reserve, it believes itself not less bound to inform us, who are most concerned, that the Maritime Powers do not consider them as definitively settled, and that they reserve the right to modify them at the proper time, according to the chances of the war. According to this, our acceptance of these bases would not suffice to afford any very certain prospect of the cessation of hostilities. The Austrian Government goes still further. It declares to us that, in its opinion, these bases result from the principles of the protocol, and that they are the necessary conditions of a solid and durable peace; and, consequently, that it completely unites itself to, and has even entered into formal engagements with, the Western Powers, not to treat with us upon any other base.

Under these circumstances, it is useless for us to examine conditions which, while they are laid before us, are declared to be elastic and variable—conditions which, if they were to remain as they have been actually submitted to us, suppose Russia to be already enfeebled by the exhaustion of a long war, and which, if the force of temporary circumstances forced us ever to submit to them, so far from assuring to Europe a solid, and especially a durable peace, such as the Austrian Government appears to expect, would only expose that peace to complications without end. In acceding as he has done to the principles laid down in the protocol, the Emperor certainly had not any intention of attributing to them the significance which has been here claimed.

The immense sacrifices which we were ready to make to the private interests of Austria and Germany, without receiving any compensation on the part of Austria, while the latter, instead of perceiving in this the means of disengaging itself from obligations incurred by it, hitherto having, on the contrary, felt it due to herself to unite with the Powers our enemies by yet stronger and more extensive engagements, we deeply regret that we are not able to give effect to her last communications. We consider that, in our present position, we have exhausted every measure of concession compatible with our honour; and our sincerely pacific intentions not having been regarded, it only remains for us to follow, energetically, the course which has been traced out for us by our adversaries themselves—that is to say, to leave, like them, the chances of war to determine a definitive base for negotiation.

The Austrian Government is already informed that motives arising solely from strategic necessities have engaged the Emperor to order his troops to withdraw behind the Pruth. Having thus retired within our own frontier, and standing now upon the defensive, we expect, from this position, that equitable overtures will permit us to concur in the desire for the re-establishment of peace, on terms consistent with our dignity and political interests, by deliberate proposals, avoiding all provocation to an increase of complications; but, at the same time, we are determined to defend, with resolution, our territory against all foreign attacks, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to bring this despatch to the knowledge of Count Baol—Accept, &c.

(Signed)

NESELRODE.

EMIGRATION OF MORMONITES.—A large number of persons in South Wales have left, and others are still preparing to follow, for the Mormonite settlements in North America. These persons are principally from the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, and many have given up a comfortable home and subsistence, in order to seek their paradise on the banks of the Salt Lake. A very large exodus of these deluded people has taken place from South Wales, and the movement appears to be on the increase. The emigrants are principally small farmers, mechanics, iron-workers, colliers, &c., with here and there persons of a better class. They make their way to Liverpool, Bristol, or Plymouth, and thence start for New Orleans, where they ascend the river to their new settlement.

KAFFA BAY.

This coast of the Crimea, as the scene of the operations of the Anglo-French troops, is at this moment a country of paramount interest. The Bay of Kaffa is one of the places reported as chosen for landing. A low sandy shore forms part of this bay, on the western side of which the town of Theodosia or Kaffa is built, at the foot of the last mountain of the southern coast of the Crimea. A reef of rocks runs out from Cape Theodosia to about a cable's length into the sea; and a lesser one runs off the shore about a mile more to the north-westward; the lazaretto and town of Theodosia lie to the westward of this. Vessels in pratique anchor at two cable-lengths from the town, in about nine fathoms water; within a point of land on which are some store-houses; but those performing quarantine, anchor before the lazaretto, in from eight to five fathoms water, at about a cable's length from the shore. The shore may be approached much nearer, if you go into a little bay to the westward of this point. The bottom holds well; and is everywhere of stiff mud. The road of Theodosia is sheltered on all sides but the east; and is deemed to be the best in all Southern Russia. The low shore to the northward may be approached pretty closely, if you are obliged to work in or out of the harbour, as the water continues deep.

Theodosia, known more recently under the name of Kaffa, is one of the oldest towns of the Crimea.

The neighbouring country is said to have been formerly rich, fertile, and beautiful; at present it is dreary, and not a tree is to be seen. The surrounding mountains might, with attention, be rendered productive.

Higginester, in his report on the Crimea, published in 1836, says, "The bay formed by the Black Sea at Theodosia is capable of giving shelter to a vast number of vessels, and is sheltered from the wind in all directions save the east; and even when the wind is in that quarter, partial security is afforded by the promontory at the entrance of the Gulf."

The accompanying illustration is from a sketch by Lieut. C. E. Gordon, R.E.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

THIS long-threatened enterprise—one of the most gigantic military movements ever undertaken—has, at last, been effected, so far as regards the embarkation of troops and artillery, under the most favourable circumstances. For several days the troops kept marching into the town of Varna, and marching out of it to go on board the vessels. The belt of sand and marsh which runs between the lake and the head of the Bay of Varna was alive with waggons laden with stores, and with carts and horses going to and fro between Varna and these camps; and close to the town, by the side of the belt, was a fringe of boats, of horse-boats, and of pontoons in incessant motion, while the beach swarmed with thousands of men embarking in the transports.

On the afternoon of Monday the 4th inst., the bustle was nearly over. Admiral Dundas, who was then at Baltschik, had telegraphed to the English fleet at Varna to prepare for sailing forthwith to Baltschik, where it joined the French and Turkish fleets. There had been a strong breeze for several days previously, and there was a good deal of surf on the beach; but all had been managed with the greatest order and celerity, owing to the admirable arrangements which had been made. The only accident was the upsetting of a flat-bottomed boat, by which eight Zouaves lost their lives. As the wind was rather adverse, the expedition went along the coast with the intention to rendezvous at the Island of Serpents, where the Allied fleets are said to have arrived on the 8th inst.

The arrangements for the conveyance of the troops to their destination are of the largest and most perfect character; and when all the transports have united, they will display to the gaze of the enemy an armada of no less than 600 vessels, covered and protected on every side by a fleet; with a battery of 3000 pieces of artillery, and manned by 60,000 of the bravest seamen in the world. The instructions to the troops, which we have given in to-day's publication, are of the most minute and precise description. According to these it is assumed, in the first place, that the whole fleet, consisting of sailing-ships of war, steamers of war, and transports, has accomplished the passage of that portion of the Black Sea which lies between Baltschik and the coast of the Crimea without accident, and without any material departure from the order of sailing, for the place of every boat in each division of the fleet is accurately determined, and it is intended that the divisions should advance with the regularity of an army in the field. It is probable that the troops will chiefly be conveyed in the transports, leaving a sufficient number of line-of-battle ships to cover and defend the enormous convoy, in the event of the Russian fleet attempting to molest the expedition. But the whole naval armament will actively assist with its boats and crews in the landing. The boats will form and receive the men on board on the off-shore side of each ship—partly to lie under the shelter of the vessel, in case the enemy should open his fire from the shore, and partly to leave each vessel at liberty to open her own fire on the land. This circumstance denotes that it is expected the troops will embark at a short distance from the shore; and one account states that this distance will not exceed 400 yards. The men are to enter the boats with their arms and knapsacks, but the arms not loaded, and the knapsacks not buckled on. They will have eaten a good meal before starting, and officers as well as men will carry with them three days' bread and salt meat, besides water in their canteens. All the boats of the fleet having thus been filled with men, they will form in three grand divisions—the first consisting of all the launches and pinnaces from the sailing-ships of the fleet, in which the *Britannia's* boats will occupy the post of honour, on the extreme right of the line; the second division will consist of the paddle-box boats of the war-steamer, towed by their own cutters, and these will occupy the extreme left; the central, or third division, will contain all the boats of the transport service, and will, consequently, be by far the most numerous.

The line of the First Division parallel to that of the tugs, will advance in the following order, from left to right:—Transport No. 50, the *Courier*, with the 19th Regiment on board; transport No. 78, the *Orient*, with 88th Regiment on board (horses and men); steamer *Victoria*, with the 7th and 23rd Fusilier Regiments on board. Next No. 21 transport, *Pride of the Ocean*, with the reserve ammunition; No. 41, the *Megara*, with 77th Regiment; No. 43, the *Andes*, with 33rd Regiment; No. 89, with Royal Horse Artillery. No. 98, with the same force; her Majesty's steamer *Fury*; No. 30, No. 60. The *Emperor* steamer, with Brigadier Codrington and staff, Captain Macdonell, Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Brown, &c. On looking at the above arrangements for the Light Division, it will be observed that the line of the Light Division consists of fifteen vessels. Of these five are steamers, the remaining ten are sailing vessels. In proceeding towards their destination, the line will, of course, be at right angles to the beach, each steamer taking two transports in tow. Thus, for example, on leaving Baltschik, the *Victoria* steamer towed transports 50 and 78, and thus led the line; the *Megara*, following No. 78, towed the transports 21 and 44; following No. 44, the *Andes* dragged after her Nos. 43 and 42. After No. 42, the *Fury* towed No. 89 and No. 98; and the *Emperor* brought up the rear with No. 30 and No. 60 transports after her.

After the Light Division comes the line of the First Division, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as follows:—Transports, No. 47, No. 23, with 79th Highlanders; the *Emu*, with the 42nd Highlanders on board; No. 19, No. 14, the *Kangaroo*, with Scotch Fusilier Guards; No. 10, No. 7, the *Souvenir*, with Coldstream Guards; No. 4, No. 3, No. 65, No. 67, the *Tonning*, with the Duke's staff. Next came the Second Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir D. L. Evans. No. 82, with reserve ammunition; No. 51, the *Vulcan*, with Brigadier-General Pennefather and staff, and the 30th Regiment on board; No. 88, No. 39, the *Hydaspes*, with Brigadier Adams and staff and 49th Regiment; No. 31, No. 91, the *Melbourne*, with part of 41st Regiment and 47th Regiment on board, and medical officers; No. 90, No. 71, and the *City of London* steamer, with Lieut.-General Evans, Colonel Wilbraham, Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Lane Fox, Deputy Quarter-master-General, and the rest of the 41st Regiment, &c., on board. Next came the Third Division, commanded by Sir R. England. Troop ship *Apollo*, with 38th Regiment on board; Her Majesty's ship *Highflyer*, No. 6, and No. 8, with grand reserve of ammunition; the siege train on board the *Medway*, No. 97; No. 96, the *Cambria*, 50th Regiment; No. 93, No. 28, with staff and 1st Royals; the *Cottlingham*, the *Tynemouth*, 44th Regiment; No. 53, 26th Regiment; her Majesty's steamer *Cyclops*. These three divisions will form one vast continuous line, keeping a distance of twenty feet between the oars of each boat. Upon the signal being given from the *Agamemnon*, the whole line will row stoutly and steadily towards the shore, the men in perfect stillness and silence, no boat being allowed to advance before or to fall behind the others. Such a line, from the enormous multitude of boats engaged, must extend to between two and three miles in length, irrespective of the French forces, which are not referred to in these instructions; the landing must, therefore, be intended to take place on a lengthened expanse of the coast. The Light Division of the British army and the artillery, conveyed in six of the British transports will be the first to land, and four companies of the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade will be attached to each brigade of General Brown's Division, and will form the advance. Upon these gallant fellows, therefore, will devolve the glory of first setting foot on the Crimea, and of opening their fire upon the enemy. The larger boats will all be provided with grapnels and small anchors, and the oars will be slung so as to be dropped over the side on reaching land. Upon landing, each regiment will form in continuous columns at quarter distance, and the batteries will in every case land with the divisions to which they are attached, as well as the proper detachment of Sappers, with their tools, to throw up field intrenchments, if required, with the utmost rapidity.

The line of the Fourth Division, under Sir George Cathcart, will be disposed as follows:—Medical stores on board a transport. The *Mauritius*, transport, with staff horses. No. 81. The *Golden Fleece*, with 21st Regiment on board; No. 83 and No. 57, with reserve ammunition on board. The *Avon*, with the 63rd Regiment; No. 56 and No. 48, with reserve ammunition. The *Colombo*, with 20th Regiment on board; No. 58, No. 37. The *Orinoco*, with the 1st battalion of Rifle Brigade. The Fifth or Cavalry Division, commanded by the Earl of Lucan, will be thus disposed:—No. 59 and No. 36, with Engineer stores; the *Jason*, with 14th Light Dragoons; No. 2, with Engineer stores; No. 85, with Royal Horse Artillery; the *Trent*, with Heavy Cavalry—4th Dragoons, &c.; No. 6, with Royal Horse Artillery; No. 40, with Royal Horse Artillery. The *Himalaya*, with the greater portion of the 17th Lancers and of the 8th Hussars. Lord Cardigan, Major-General Commanding Brigade of Light Cavalry, and staff, on board No. 34. No. 1, with Royal Horse Artillery. And the *Skia*, with 4th Light Dragoons on board. Last of all comes the siege-train, as follows:—No. 49 and No. 54, the *Sidney*, with battering guns, &c.; No. 5 and No. 45, with the grand reserve magazines; and the *Australian*, with the siege-train. A vast

number of Commissariat vessels and store-ships will follow. The Fourth and Fifth Divisions of the Army will follow in their order, the boats returning to the ships to take them; but the cavalry will not land until specially ordered to do so. The artillery will be landed on "flats," as they are termed—consisting of pairs of boats with portable decks fitted to convey guns and horses—which only require to be put together by a party of shipwrights, when the time comes for using them; these flats will then be towed in by steamers, and each of them will be attended by two pinnaces from the fleet, and, if possible, a cutter, for the purpose of assisting them, if requisite.

The arrangement and distinguishing marks of each division of the transports is as follows:—First, there is the fleet of the Light Division; distinguishing flag, chequered or rendezvous flag at the fore; commanding, W. Boys, R.N.; in his absence, Lieutenant Oke, R.N., on board No. 39 transport. Steam-vessels, the *Emperor*, the *Victoria*, the *Andes*, Transports, Nos. 21, 39, 42, 43, 44, 50, 60, 78, 89, 98.—First Division, blue triangular flag at the fore; Commander Rawstone, R.N. Steam-vessels, the *Tonning*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Emu*. Transports, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 19, 23, 47.—Second Division, white triangular flag at the fore; Commander Franklin, R.N.; or, in his absence, Lieutenant Boyce, R.N., in No. 91 transport. Steam-vessels, the *City of London*, the *Melbourne*, the *Hydaspes*. Transports, Nos. 31, 32, 51, 71, 82, 88, 90, and 91.—Third Division, red triangular flag at the fore; Commander W. Hoseney, R.N. Steam-vessels, *Apollo*, *Highflyer*, *Medway*, *Cambria*, *Atrium*, *Tynemouth*, and *Cyclops*. Transports, Nos. 6, 20, 97, 98, 93, 56.—Fourth Division, red flag, with white flag at the fore. Steamers, *Orinoco*, *Colombo*, *Avon*, *Golden Fleece*. Transports, Nos. 9, 20, 37, 43, 56, 58, 80, 81, and 83.—Fifth Division, blue, with red fly triangular at the fore; Lieutenant Dioken, R.N., commanding. Steam-vessels, the *Himalaya*, *Simla*, *Jason*, *Trent*. Transports, Nos. 1, 34, 40, 61, 85, 2, 36, and 59. Each of these divisions will have a detachment of the fleet to protect it; but there is but little chance of any attempt being made against it.

It was calculated that the expedition would be at least four days effecting the passage to the eastern coast of the Crimea, where the landing will take place. Everything seems to indicate that the landing will be effected at the mouth of the river Kandja, about twenty miles from Sebastopol, under the protection of the guns of the combined squadrons. The pontoons, floats, and flat-boats, that have been sent from the arsenal of Constantinople, have been constructed in such a manner as to land two pieces of artillery, with the horses, at once, with all that is required for immediate service. After having established an entrenched camp on the borders of the stream, and secured themselves against the approach of whatever Russian force may be in the vicinity, the first and principal task of the forces will probably be to gain possession of a fort which is situated on a height about three or four miles distant from the principal port of Sebastopol, and which it is said completely to command. When once they have got possession of this height, the heavy artillery, which the army carries with it and amongst which are some guns of an unprecedented extent of range, will be employed for the destruction of the great seat of Russian power in the Black Sea, and the fleet that is sheltered within its walls. Amongst the desperate means of defence resorted to, it is said that the Russians have undermined all the ground in the vicinity of the outworks, and even at many points on the Chersonese coast, where a landing is thought likely or possible.

In the expectation of great sacrifices and severe contests that must attend the attack upon Sebastopol, which is certain to make a most obstinate resistance, the commanders of the expedition have made every arrangement for the wounded, and orders have been sent to Constantinople to keep the hospitals in readiness for the reception of 10,000 men.

It is rumoured in Vienna that the fleets will proceed from Serpents Island to the Isthmus of Perekop, "which is now almost without troops;" but this is not likely, although Austrian engineers have often expressed their astonishment that so little notice has been taken of a point which is so vulnerable. No good object could now be obtained by attacking Perekop, as the troops intended for the defence of the Crimea must already be in the peninsula, and some weeks must elapse before reinforcements from Kherson and the Upper Taurida can reach Sebastopol. No civilian who saw the expedition start was inclined to doubt that it would be successful. New fieldworks have been constructed on the heights around Sebastopol, and the Russians in Odessa do not seem to feel any alarm for the fate of that fortress.

The troops are hurrying out of Moldavia with such breathless haste that it is evident reinforcements are to be sent to the Crimea immediately. Forced marches, without a single day's rest, are ruinous to an army; and, even if the greatest expedition is used, none of the troops now crossing the Pruth can reach the Isthmus of Perekop in less than three weeks or a month. One of the versions in circulation relative to the intended operations of the Allies is that Kherson, a strongly fortified place, with docks for ship-building, is to be destroyed; but the person who conceived this idea can have no knowledge whatever of the situation of Kherson. Before the Allies could get to the place in question, which is at the embouchure of the Dniester, they would have to take the fortresses of Otzakov and Kinburn. The Russian Marshal Munich passed by way of Aleschki from Kherson to Perekop when he conquered the Crimea; but he had not to run the gauntlet of the above-mentioned fortresses, which command the entrance to the Dniester.

According to reports from St. Petersburg, via Berlin, the following reinforcements have been marched off with all possible expedition to the Crimea:—The second brigade, seventeenth division (second division), 6th corps and 6th Rifles, nine battalions; the first brigade, fourteenth division (second division), 5th corps, eight battalions; with the fourteenth Artillery brigade (4th corps), consisting of four batteries with forty field-pieces nominally. It is added that the remainder of the 6th corps, of which one division is in Asia, and fought near Kars, is ordered to the Crimea, with all the disposable cavalry from the colonies. The infantry are forwarded, as much as possible, in waggons.

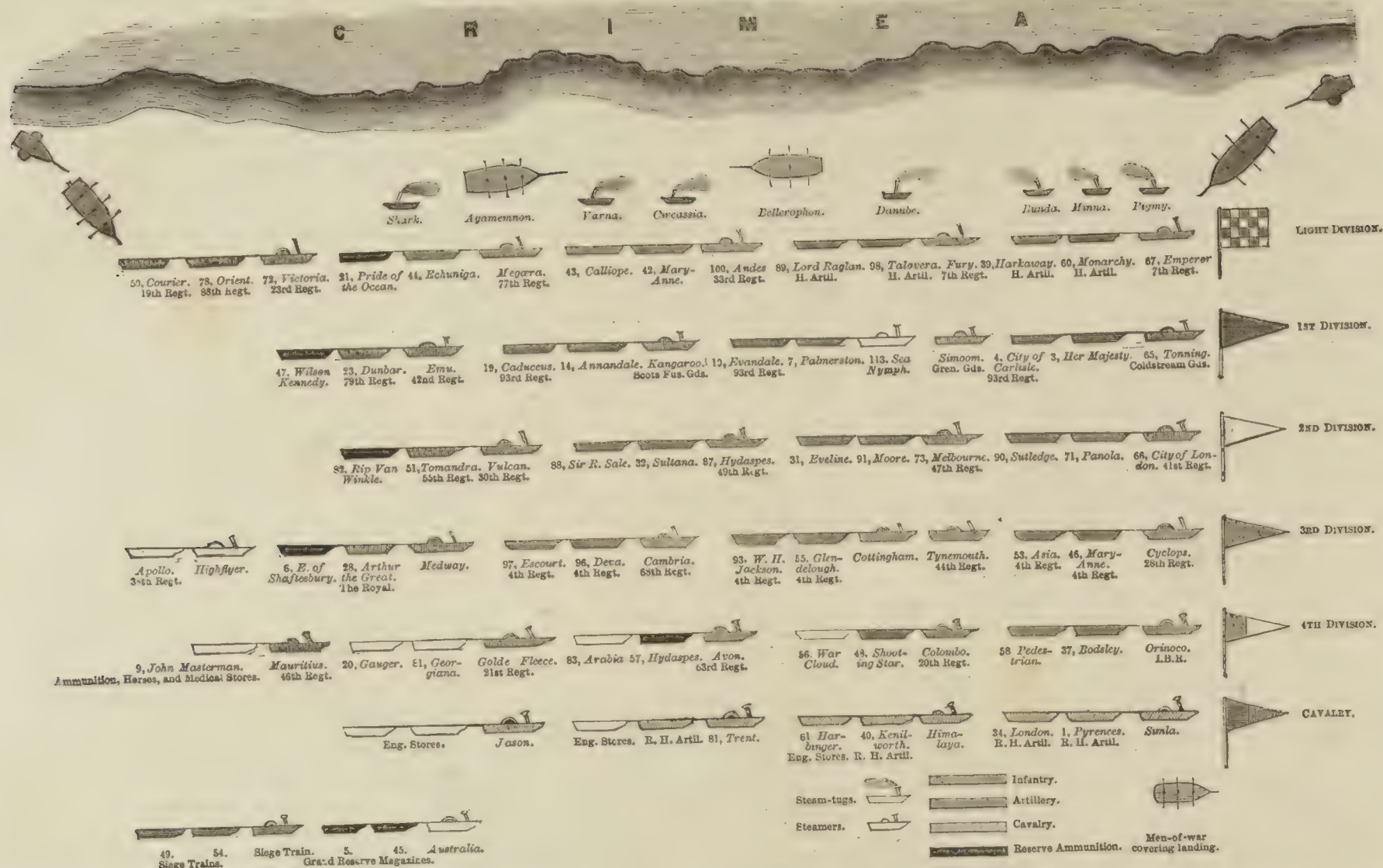
While our troops and sailors are probably at this moment hotly engaged in the Crimea, every exertion is being made at home to keep them well supplied with reinforcements, with comforts for themselves and materials for effectively discussing matters with the enemy. The *Algiers*, in addition to a large quantity of heavy shot and shell, ammunition, &c., will take out 600 marines for service in the Black Sea fleet. The *Danubius*, 33, was peremptorily required to be ready for sea again by Saturday (to-day). The steam-transport *Isfideo* has been laden from the Royal Clarence-yard, Gosport, with several hundred tons of provisions for the service of the British army in the East; and on Monday night she shipped from the same establishment 300 dozen of port wine of the first quality for the sick in the same expedition. The Clarence-yard is worked night and day, but even this unprecedented press of labour fails to supply the wants of the service at home and abroad, and a large quantity of biscuits for the Navy is being baked at a private establishment at Portsmouth for the Government. Mr. Davies, R.N., Master-Attendant, and Mr. Pinhorn, Store-keeper, of the Clarence Victualling Establishment, together with Captain-Superintendent Courtenay, are indefatigable in their attention and supervision to get off the daily enormous shipments from their admirably-worked storehouses. The splendid screw steam-ship *Prince*, of 2700 tons, one of the screw steam-ships which proceeded with French troops to the Baltic, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Tuesday afternoon. She *Prince* appeared to have a number of troops on board, and it is said she has come up to Woolwich in the first instance to discharge about 250 tons of shot and shell brought home from the Baltic. It is probable these shot and shell will be at once transferred to the *Salamander*, for conveyance to Malta and the Black Sea, as it was understood that the *Salamander* had come to the Royal Arsenal to take on board about 200 or 300 tons of shot and shell for service in the war in the East.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TROOPS.

The following are the "Instructions" issued to our troops on leaving Varna. They are dated Sept. 3:—

1. The invasion of the Crimea having been determined upon, the troops will embark in such ships as shall be provided for their conveyance, which will rendezvous at Baltschik, and proceed with the combined fleets to their destination.
2. In an operation of so much difficulty it is essential that the arrangements made should be attentively considered and thoroughly understood by the officers who are responsible for their execution, and should be strictly carried out without any alteration or the exercise of discretion by any subordinate officer. Otherwise confusion would ensue, and the worst consequences might be apprehended.
3. When the troops are directed to land, they are to enter the boats in the order in which they stand in the ranks.
4. They are to sit or stand, according as they may be desired, and when once placed are to remain perfectly still, as well as silent.
5. They are to take their knapsacks with them, but not on them, and on leaving the boats they will either put them on, or place them on the beach in the order in which they stand, according as they may be directed.
6. The blanket will, in the first instance, be left on board, folded, and labelled with the regimental number of each soldier.
7. The regiments will form in contiguous columns, at quarter distance,

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.



THE OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE BRITISH DIVISION OFF THE COAST OF THE CRIMEA.

8. They will not load until they have landed, and not then until they are order d.
9. The spare ammunition (first reserve) will be disposed of as directed in the accompanying memorandum, and will be in charge of an officer of the field-train department.
10. The horses provided for the service will be landed after the troops have disembarked.
11. Three days' bread and three days' salt meat, ready cooked, are to be carried both by officers and men, and the men will have their canteens filled with water.
12. The water-bags will also be landed, and placed with the reserve ammunition; and the horses appointed for them, if they can be taken—of which there is at present some doubt—will be got on shore as soon as possible.
13. It is necessary that officers should take on shore, in the first instance, such articles only as they can carry themselves.
14. The servants of officers are not only, on all occasions of service, to be present under arms with the regiments to which they belong, but they are to carry no more than any other soldier, and they are to mount all picquets and guards with their masters.
15. Mounted officers alone will be entitled to batmen.
16. The medical staff attached to the divisions and brigades will land with them.
17. The batteries will land with the divisions to which they are attached, as well as the Sappers similarly situated; and the latter will bring with them a due proportion of intrenching tools.
18. The Light Division will land first. Four companies of the 2nd battalion Rifle brigade will be attached to each of its brigades, and will form the advance.
19. The First Division will follow, then the Second, the Third, and the Fourth.
20. The cavalry will be ready to land; but will not disembark until they receive special directions to do so. They will take with them three days' corn and forage.
22. Provision will be made by the naval authorities for the disembarkation of a due proportion of the horses of the officers of the staff, and these officers are recommended to take upon their horses three days' corn and forage.

THE ORDER OF LANDING.

When the troops are in the boats they will form on the off-shore side of the ships from which they disembark, ready to form the line abreast, on the signal being made from the *Agamemnon*.

The boats are to keep a space of 20 feet clear of the oars of each other; care to be taken to observe the signals, that "to form" may not be mistaken for "advance." All officers of boats will distinctly understand,

that they are to be on the look-out for orders and signals from the respective commanding officers of their divisions, following each other, and never proceeding in execution of the signal until it be hauled down by the senior officer.

The form of advance will be in line, abreast; and the greatest care will be taken to preserve the line, that no boat advance beyond it, or fall into the rear; but all will pull in to the shore stoutly and steadily, preserving the strictest silence. All boats towed to land on the port side of the boat towing them.

The divisions, as in the general regulations, will be as follows, viz.:—
First Division—All launches and Turkish pinnaces from the sailing ships of the fleet, commencing with the *Britannia's* boats on the extreme right, and ending with the *Diamond's* troop boats, on the left of the division.
Second Division—All paddle-box boats of the war-steamers towed by their own cutters, commencing with the *Furious* on the right of the division, and terminating with the *Fury* on the left.

Third Division—All boats of the transport service, commencing with the boats of the *Emperor* on the right of the division, and ending with the *Gertrude* on the left; excepting the ships *Monarchy*, No. 60; *Harkaway*, 39; *Talavera*, 98; *Mary Ann*, 62; *Calliope*, 43; *Echuniga*, 44; which are not to send boats until they are cleared of their artillery, that land with the Light Division; after which their boats will proceed to the ships pointed out to them.

The First Division will take the right.
The Third Division the centre.
The Second Division on the left of the line.
Britannia's first boat on the right, *Diamond's* the last boat on the left.
The *Emperor's* boat next to *Diamond's*, the first boat on the right, and the *Gertrude's*, No. 54, the last boat on the left.
The *Furious* the first boat on the right, next to *Gertrude's*, and the *Fury's* the last boat on the left.

ARRANGEMENTS

To be carried out for the assembling at first rendezvous; anchoring off the enemy's territory, and disembarking the army and material.

1. The whole fleet, containing the army, to assemble at Baltchik, anchored by divisions as they are now told off, with the steamers appointed to take ships in tow, to seaward of the ships to be towed.
2. The squadron of ships of war immediately attached to, and directing the expedition, to be anchored together, on the right or left, as the Admiral may decide, excepting those war-steamers appointed to tow transports, which are to be in their places as above.
3. That the main body of the fleet be apart from (to the right or left of) the division of transports, as the Admiral shall decide; but on the opposite side to that on which are the ships immediately conducting the expedition.

4. That one steamer-of-war be attached to each division, for the purpose of rendering any required assistance whilst at sea, and that the *Triton* and *Spitfire* be told off to anchor as points of enclosure, for the Light Division, and a general guide to the others.

5. That the towing-steamers only, of each division, carry at their mizens, during the night, the number of lights, vertical, corresponding to their divisions; the Light Division carrying two lights horizontal.

6. That all ships of war, carrying pairs of boats, for which portable decks are fitted for guns and horses, have a party of shipwrights told off to them, well instructed as to the quickest mode of putting them together, and, when ready for service, a crew of six seamen be appointed to each.

7. That all boats of the pinnace size and upwards, including flats and paddle-box boats, be provided with grapnels, or small anchors, and their cables; that all masts, sails, awnings, and superfluous gear be taken out, and that all the oars be slung, so that they may be thrown out over the side of the boat as she approaches the beach. That every boat be provided with at least four breakers of water.

8. The small steam-tugs to be in tow of larger vessels, in twos or threes, with moderate steam up in each, to prevent collision.

9. Launches and paddle-box boats to have crews; pinnaces and cutters to be full manned. The small cutters to be attached to the paddle-box boats, one to each, for towing and assisting, if requisite.

Niger's to attend *Spitfire's*.
Triton's to attend *Triton's*.
Highflyer's to attend *Cyclops's*.

Two pinnaces to be told off to each large flat landing the artillery, and one to each small flat. Each launch to be attended by a cutter from the same ship, for towing and rendering any required assistance.

10. That the boats of the fleet to land infantry be classed in divisions—launches and troop-boats in one; steamers' paddle-box boats in another; boats of transport service in a third.

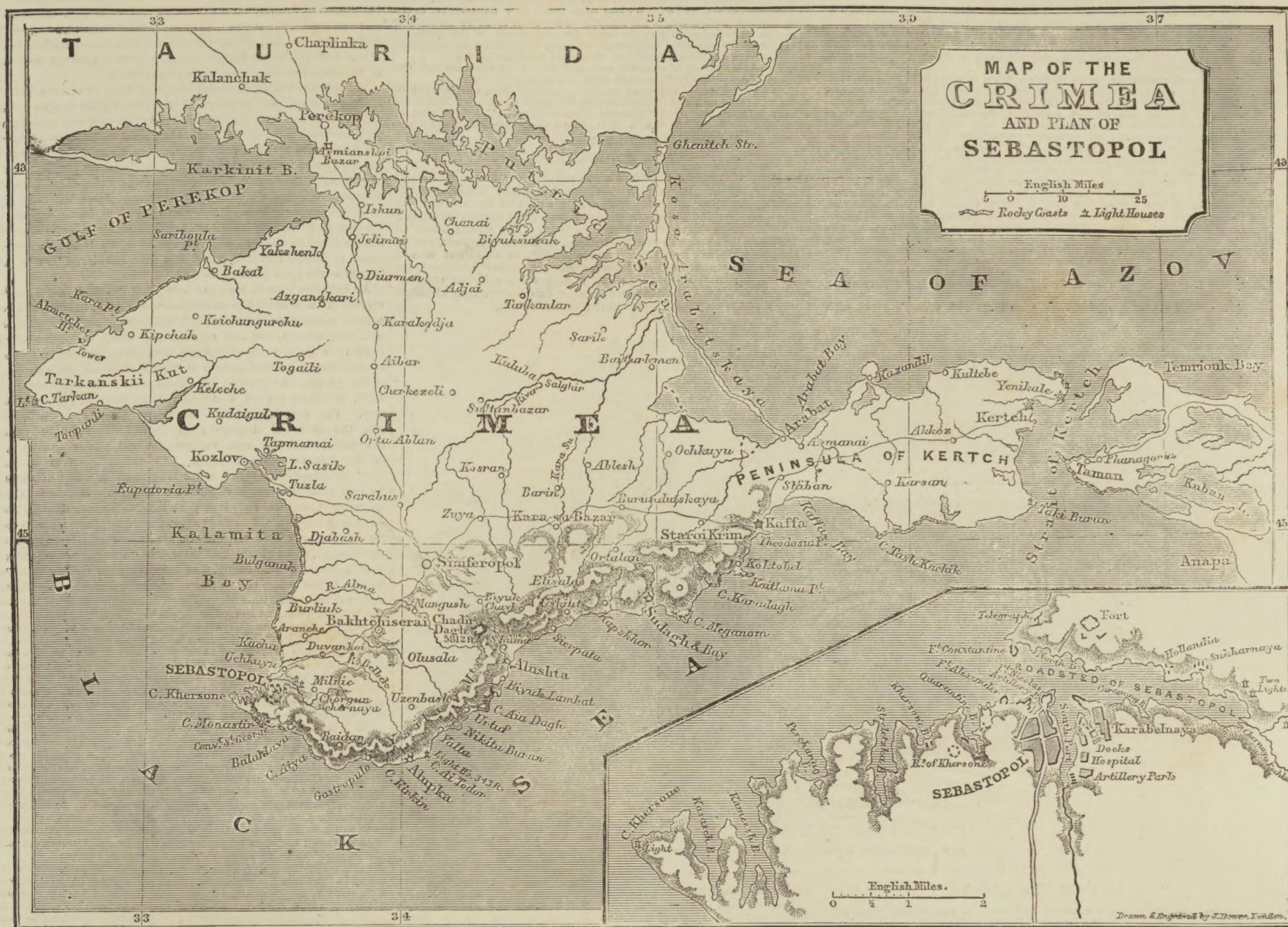
11. That a Lieutenant be sent from each steamer of war, in charge of her paddle-box boats and cutters; a midshipman in each boat, where possible, or an intelligent petty officer; and a Lieutenant in each launch, and a Lieutenant in charge of pinnaces.

12. All officers to have written copies of these instructions.

13. All boats' crews to carry their day's provisions in their haversacks, and their day's spirits in a small breaker.

14. Each ship, as she is clear, to haul down her distinguishing flag, to prevent the possibility of boats returning to an empty vessel; and when artillery ships haul down their distinguishing flag, which intimates that they are clear, the artillery ships of the next division to be cleared are to haul their ensigns down from the gaff, and hoist them at the mizen, in order that the steam-tugs towing artillery flats may have no difficulty in finding the vessels.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.



15. That all transports carrying artillery be marked with the letter A, and the number of the division to which they belong, in large characters, on both sides, amidships, in white.

That all ships carrying infantry have the number of the regiment, with the letter "K" on both sides of the ships, amidships; and ships with cavalry a large "C" with the number of the regiment.

16. The disembarkation of the infantry and artillery to be conducted by one officer commanding each, two commanders for boats of ships of war, and a commander to every 46 boats of transports, with a Lieutenant to each 16 from the transport service. The boats of each commander containing a division, as well as the senior officer, to have the staffs of sufficient length to carry four of the usual boat's signal flags.

The senior Captain or commanding officer to be in the cutter.

17. All boats to carry the ensigns of their division assigned, except the boats of transport service; the infantry flag in the bows, and to be provided with answering pendants.

The ships carrying the divisional staff to hoist their ensigns at the main; the ships carrying the general staff to hoist the merchant union-jack at the main.

MEDICAL MEMORANDUM.

The following Memorandum, issued from the office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, is of peculiar interest, containing, as it does, most minute instructions for the care of wounded soldiers:—

The ambulance equipment for one division of the army, consisting of two brigades of three battalions each—the battalions being 800 strong—should consist of two large store waggons, to be under the care of a purveyor's clerk, at the head-quarters of the division. These waggons to contain a reserve supply of medicines, materials, medical comforts, tents and bedding. Each battalion surgeon should have a pack-horse for the conveyance of his instruments, a few medical comforts for immediate use—such as a bottle of brandy, ½ lb. of tea, 1 lb. of sugar, and 4 oz. of arrow-root, a few tins of essence of beef, some medicines, and a supply of surgical materials, agreeably to the printed scale laid down in the regulations. A spring waggon should also be attached to each battalion for the removal

of the wounded off the field, and for the conveyance of the hospital canteens A and B, with 12 sets of bedding, 10 canvas bearers, and the hospital marquee, on the line of march; or, when the spring waggons are either small, or required for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, a reserve waggon might be attached to each brigade for the carriage of these articles.

Canvas bearers, with long poles and shoulder-straps, in the proportion of two to every 100 men, will also be required.

2. Before a division takes the field, the principal medical officer should satisfy himself, by personal inspection, that the equipment of surgeons of regiments is complete in every respect; and it would be a necessary precaution for him to see the pack-horses loaded in his presence, as by that means he would ascertain that no straps, buckles, or cords were wanting.

3. When an action with the enemy seems inevitable, the surgeon of each regiment will make arrangements for the removal of the wounded of his corps from the field; and it would be desirable for him to give instructions to the bandmen and others employed in that duty how to apply a field tourniquet, how to restrain dangerous hemorrhage until the assistance of the medical officer on the field can be obtained; and for this purpose a tourniquet should be given to each party of bearers. The bearers should also each of them carry a canteen full of water.

4. While the troops are advancing, the medical officers will follow with the spring waggons and bearers, and any other conveyance that is available; but when they deploy, or form for action, all, except one medical officer per regiment, will move to the rear, out of musket range, and will prepare for affording aid to the wounded, and for performing such primary operations as may be deemed absolutely necessary. For this purpose the surgical panniers must be brought up, and instruments, ligatures, dressings, and cordials (brandy), got ready, and, above all things, an abundant supply of water provided; for the safe and easy conveyance of which, the leather bags or skins formerly recommended would be found most convenient.

Dr. Hall takes this opportunity of cautioning medical officers against the use of chloroform in the severe shock of serious gun-shot wounds, as he thinks few will survive where it is used. But as public opinion, founded perhaps on mistaken philanthropy, he knows is against him, he

can only caution medical officers, and entreat they will narrowly watch its effects; for, however barbarous it may appear, the smart of the knife is a powerful stimulant; and it is much better to hear a man ball lustily, than to see him sink silently into the grave.

5. One medical officer for each regiment, generally the junior assistant-surgeon, should follow the troops within musket range, so as to be at hand to check any alarming hemorrhage, and to expedite the removal of the wounded off the field to the rear, and for this purpose the bearers should be placed under his orders, and the regimental spring waggon be so stationed as to be within easy reach, to convey them to where the surgeon and his assistants have established themselves. The field assistant should carry with him in his haversack, his pocket case of instruments, with a few ligatures ready cut, two field tourniquets, some lint, and two or three bandages; and he should be accompanied by three men, one with a knapsack, or haversack, containing a pint bottle of brandy, or some other stimulant, twenty-four bandages, half a pound of lint, three sponges, six long and six short solid splints, two old sheets, cut into quarters before starting, for the purpose of rolling fractured limbs in, and so preventing them from sustaining further injury on the men's removal from the field. This is best accomplished by placing the old linen under the limb, and rolling the splint up in it from the outer edge, and rolling towards the limb on each side, and then securing the whole with two or three bands of tape. In this way Dr. Hall thinks medical officers will find they can temporarily secure fractured limbs better, and much more expeditiously, than in any other manner. The orderly should have in his haversack, in addition to the above articles, a piece of tape, some pins, and two or three rolls of tow. He should carry a canteen, either of wood or of indiarubber, full of water, and a drinking cup. The second man should carry a canvas bearer with shoulder straps, and, like the former, should have a canteen full of water. The third man, I think, should be armed, to protect the party against stragglers and marauders, and, like his fellows, should carry a canteen full of water. The second assistant-surgeon should receive the wounded from the field, see them carefully placed in the spring waggon, and then accompany the spring waggon to where the surgeon and third assistant are stationed, ready to afford them the surgical aid they may require. For this service the second assistant



ANAPA, ON THE COAST OF CIRCASSIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

surgeon should be accompanied by two men, to assist in placing the men carefully in the waggon; these men should accompany the waggon, and assist in like manner in taking the wounded out. These men should likewise carry canteens full of water, and there should be a skin of water, as a reserve, in the waggon, with a drinking cup.

6. The site selected by the staff-surgeon of brigade for the reception of the wounded from the field, should be as sheltered as possible; and if not easily distinguished, a flag should be put up; and if any houses be near, calculated for the reception of wounded men, they should be taken possession of at once, and an abundant supply of water, and, if possible, straw provided.

7. Should the action prove decisive, tents can be pitched for the temporary accommodation of the wounded; but should the army advance, the surgeon, and one assistant at least, should accompany their regiments, leaving one or two assistants, according to the number of wounded, to aid the divisional staff, who will pitch the reserve marquees, and make all necessary preparation for the comfort and accommodation of the wounded, by having tea, broth, or essence of beef (which is readily made into broth by adding hot water), wine, and brandy, &c., ready. Should the army unfortunately meet with a reverse, all available transport must be pressed for the removal of the wounded to the rear, and they must be sent off as speedily as possible; but neither here nor on the field of battle should any one be carried whose hurts are so slight as to admit of his walking. Nor should commanding officers of regiments, when wounded, be allowed to take medical officers of their own corps to the rear with them, or officers of any grade be permitted to appropriate the spring waggons for the special conveyance of themselves and their luggage; and positive orders should be given to prevent bandmen, drummers, or pioneers, specially told off to assist the wounded, from being left in charge of officers' horses and effects.

8. Should the army have to effect a landing on an enemy's coast, with

an opposing force to meet it, the men should eat a good meal before leaving the ships, and should cook whatever provisions it is deemed necessary to serve out to them before they start. Pork is better than beef for this purpose, as it warms up more readily with any vegetable the men may find on shore. The medical officers should land with the last boats of their regiments, and should carry with them their haversacks, dressings, and canvas bearers, if the landing be opposed, so as to be able to bring the wounded at once to the boats for conveyance to the ships set apart for their reception; care should be taken that each boat employed in this service contains a supply of water and a drinking-horn.

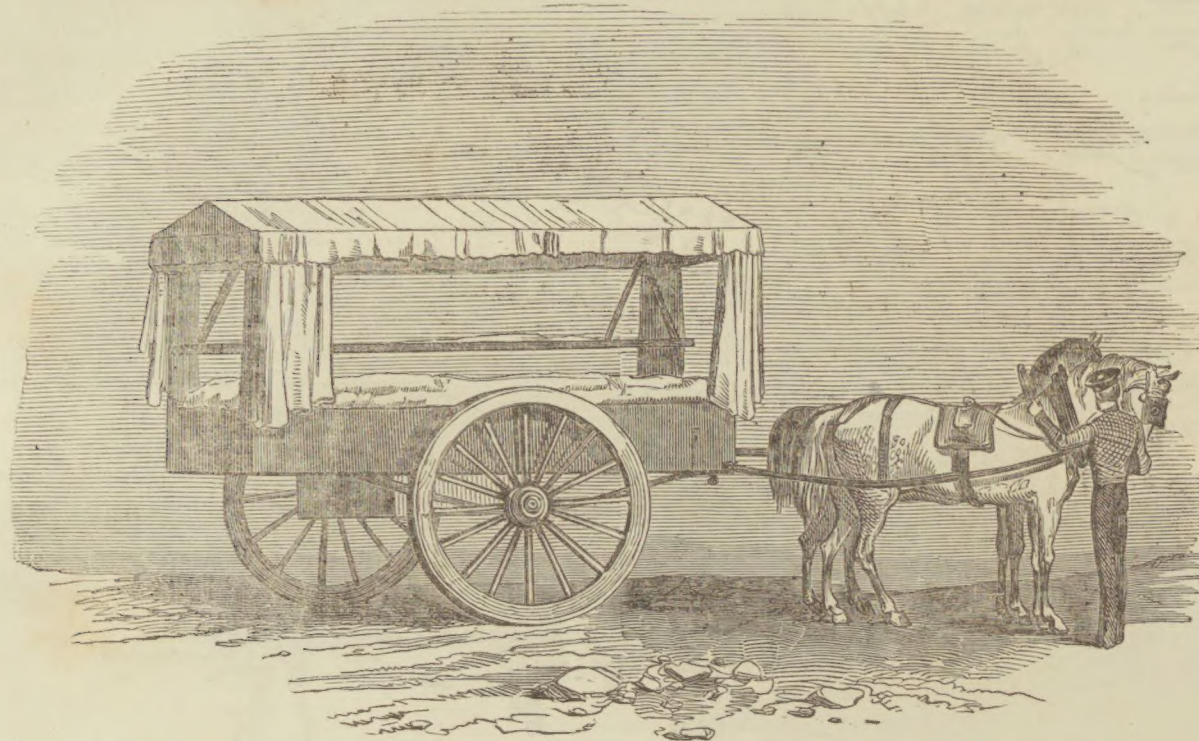
9. Should a landing be effected, and any horses be disembarked, the surgeon's pack-horse and panniers should be among the first.

10. As soon after an action as possible, medical officers in charge of corps will make out, and transmit to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, returns of casualties.

JOHN HALL, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

THE AMBULANCE.

The Hospital Cart or Ambulance accompanying our troops for service in Turkey, is built after a plan recommended by Dr. Guthrie, and is much superior to anything of a similar nature used in the last war. It has two wheels; and the uneasy motion is in a great measure prevented by the cart being supported on strong springs. The wounded can lie at length in it; those who are slightly hurt, sit in front and rear, and on the sides; and slung from the top is a stretcher, in which one who is very severely wounded can be placed. The back-board lets down, for cases which require amputation; and underneath are lashed the hospital chests. The Ambulance is drawn by two horses; and, although firmly made, is very light, its weight being but 10 cwt.



NEW AMBULANCE WITH THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

MAP OF THE CRIMEA.

IN to-day's publication we have given a Map of the Crimea, that portion of the Czar's dominions which has by this time become the scene of most momentous warlike operations. Although forming but a mere speck in the vast expanse of Russian territory, the Crimea is by far the most important portion of that great empire, especially in a strategical point of view. Hence the interest attached to the present expedition.

The population of the Crimea falls somewhat short of 300,000. More than two-thirds of its inhabitants are a mixture of Mongols and Turks, and are called Tartars. Those who live on the plain show in their features their Tartar origin; but those in the northern valleys display a strong mixture of Turkish blood, especially the noblemen, in whom the Tartar features are entirely obliterated. Besides the Tartars, different other nations are found—Russians and Germans, who have been transplanted in modern times as colonists; and Greeks, who always seem to have formed a portion of the population, but have considerably increased in latter times.

In the interior, at the northern extremity of the hilly country, is the town of Simferopol, or Akmesheh, the capital, not far from the sources of the river Salghyr, with 3000 inhabitants; and that of Karosubazar, with 3700 inhabitants, and some manufactures of morocco and leather. In the mountains is the city of Bakhchisarai, the ancient residence of the Khans.

The most frequented harbours are on the south-western coast. Koslow or Eupatoria—with 4000 inhabitants, mostly Tartars and Jews, and a fine mosque—exports salt to Anatolia and Turkey. Sebastopol, formerly Akhtiar, has been converted, within the last twenty years, into one of the strongest fortresses in the world. On the south-eastern coast is Balaklava, with a fine harbour, between high mountains, which, however, is not much used, and Kaffa. On the straits of Yenikale is Kerch, a thriving place, which has also been fortified. It exports salt, salted fish, and caviare. In its neighbourhood are the extensive ruins of the ancient town of Panticapaeum, once the residence of Mithridates. Yenikale, at the entrance of the strait, is a small fortress, with 600 inhabitants. The fortress of Perecop, on the isthmus, has 800 inhabitants.

It is stated in letters from the Black Sea that, during the late reconnaissance, it was made out that an army might be landed either at Cape Loukou, which is fifteen miles to the northward of Sebastopol, or at the Katscha river, which is not more than six miles therefrom. At each of these points there is a break in the red perpendicular cliff which forms the coast line, and is about sixty feet high. The land immediately inside of this is flat, and almost unbroken, from Cape Loukou, where its breadth may be about seven miles, down to the northern shore of the harbour, where it is not more than four miles. About midway between the two there is the little winding valley made by the Katscha river, and towards the harbour there are trees scattered here and there. On this flat ground the army would get plenty of water from the Katscha, and their advance could be materially assisted by the steamers, which could go within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and might keep up a terrific fire on anything on the plain within the range of their guns. The country inland beyond this plain does not rise very steeply until near the harbour; but there seems to be other more elevated plateaux. The fort on the northern shore of the port, about a mile from the entrance, is the only difficulty for the troops; for that once carried, the artillery could destroy the ships and town on the southern shore without difficulty. This important fortress seems regularly built, has guns mounted, and a ditch surrounding it. The forts at the entrance to the harbour are most formidable. The land near Cape Kherson is so low, and the ground between it and the town, inside the bays, so easy for troops to march over, that the Russians have seen the necessity of placing no less than four encampments there to prevent an attack in that quarter. The number of troops under canvas must be full 25,000, and is, in fact, the only large body of troops visible. The fortifications of the town appear unimportant. There is a wall running round it which is loop-holed, but has no ditch; and it seems to have only one round battery on it. There is a good part of the hill on which the town stands unoccupied; and, if this were gained, the arsenal, forts, ships of war, &c., below, would be easily destroyed.

Major General Mackintosh thinks that a landing should be effected at a spot which affords good anchor for men-of-war and transports. "Kozlel, or Eupatoria, on the Odessa side of the Crimea, has a harbour and good roads, leading towards Symferopol, the seat of Government, as well as to Sebastopol. But this landing-place is too liable to risk, from its proximity to the mainland, and the roads pass over open steppes, where an enemy, the strongest in cavalry, would have greatly the advantage. I think, therefore, that Kaffa—sometimes called Theodosia—is preferable for a disembarkation. It is an excellent and capacious harbour, and

stands at the entry of a minor peninsula, in which a body of troops of due strength might, after a short struggle, establish itself, particularly if a simultaneous descent were to be made at Kerch." The Major-General's advice, as to Anapa, is at this moment being carried into effect. "As a most important preliminary step, it appears to me that Anapa, on the nearest part of the Circassian coast, should be taken and garrisoned, and in order fairly to liberate the tribes of that country, that any forts on the coast, which may still be in Russian possession, should be forthwith reduced. The Circassians, who are very efficient irregular horse, and all other tribes of the Caucasus who could co-operate, should be invited to hasten to Anapa, and as the strait leading into the Sea of Azof is there narrow and shallow, the men and their horses could be passed over by means of rafts or lighters, of which there are many at Yenikale and other adjacent places, and the native horses could even be swum across a distance of several miles across the boats, so as to pour into the Crimea a countervailing force to the Cossack and other cavalry of the Russians."

BOMBARDMENT OF ANAPA.

A REPORT, for which we are indebted to the Telegraph, has been forwarded from Vienna, announcing that "Anapa has been bombarded since the 7th, by the squadron under Admiral Lyons." What truth there may be in the report will be learned in a day or two. Anapa, as most of our readers are aware, is a seaport town and fortress of Circassia, on the Black Sea, and has a Russian garrison. It is meanly built, and has a bad harbour. The accompanying illustration is from a sketch by Lieut. C. E. Gordon, R.E. When the Russians, last spring, destroyed that chain of forts along the Circassian coast by which they had for a number of years held the country in a grasp of iron, they thought proper to spare Anapa, Soujuk Kale, and Novorussk. Of these three forts, Anapa is said to be the most formidable; and, as it is the nearest to Sebastopol, it is not unlikely that its destruction may have formed a portion of the plan laid down by the commanders of the present campaign.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.—Scientific military men have been at some pains to find out how soon it is possible to have news of the arrival of the expedition at Sebastopol, and the following is the result of their calculations. Arrangements have been made that fast steamers shall convey the news to Kustendjeh, where Tatars will be kept in waiting to convey the despatch by way of Czernavoda, Slobozia, and Plojescchi, to Kronstadt. The intelligence will then be telegraphed on to Vienna. Sebastopol may be some 250 English miles from Kustendjeh, and a fast steamer might accomplish the distance in twenty-four hours. The distance between Kustendjeh and Kronstadt may be about 200 English miles, and as the Tatars ride at the rate of about nine English miles an hour, the land journey might very well be accomplished within twenty-six or thirty hours. Supposing these calculations to be correct, we ought to have news from Sebastopol in about three or four days at most.

A BAD LOOK-OUT IN THE BLACK SEA.—A private letter, dated "Bay of Varna, Sept. 4," has been published, containing the following ugly statement:—"About four days since, a Russian steamer came off the place under false colours, lowered out a boat, which ran amid our ships, and saw all that was going on, and then returned to the steamer. The fact became known by a master of one of our steamers—a trader—having recognised in the boat, as it passed, an old Russian Captain with whom he was acquainted at St. Petersburg. The affair caused great consternation. Two French steamers were immediately sent in pursuit, but, strangely enough, were soon recalled. Our General dined with the Admiral yesterday, and when he returned to the transport he said, 'There seems to be some truth about the Russian steamer and boat.' There has been no effectual blockade in the Black Sea, and there is general dissatisfaction about Dundas and his fleet.

THE WRONG MAZZINI.—The Swiss police is unsuccessful in its attempts to lay hands on Mazzini. The Federal Council received positive information "from abroad" (Austria probably is meant) that Mazzini was in Switzerland; and orders were immediately issued to the police of all the Cantons to arrest Joseph Mazzini, who was in possession of three passports—the one, American, was in the name of "M. B. Philip," the other two, English, were for persons supposed to bear the names of Lorenzi and Martinelli. As an exact description of Mazzini's person was also given, a person who was supposed to be the Italian agitator was arrested at Basle, but, as it was soon proved that he was not the individual wanted, he was liberated.

The Danubian Steam Company has announced that the communications between Vienna and Braila would recommence on Monday, the 18th of September.

THE NEW RACE-COURSE AND HIPPODROME AT LONGCHAMPS, NEAR PARIS.—ITS INAUGURATION.

CERTAINLY, if horse-racing, and some analogous field-sports are not indigenous in France, our neighbours spare no pains to introduce them, and make them the vogue. They could not be expected to jump to perfection at once; but, in the matter of horse-racing—thanks to the efforts of the Jockey Club, and more especially to the patronage and example of the Emperor—they have made great strides.

Hitherto the races and steeplechases of Paris have been held in the Champ de Mars; but, in future, they will take place in a new and more extensive arena. Our readers are already tolerably well acquainted with the general character of the improvements and embellishments effected by the Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne. As an additional attraction to the spot, and a further inducement to the Parisians to adopt the habit of seeking their summer amusements outside Paris, he has recently, in co-operation with the municipal authorities of Paris and Neuilly, caused to be laid out an immense Race-course and Hippodrome—one at least of the largest, if not the largest, in the world. It is situated immediately outside the Bois de Boulogne, at the point where it abuts on the commune of Neuilly; and it occupies a considerable portion of what is known as the plain of Longchamps.

An immense tract of land has here been enclosed in palisades, and divided in the interior like an English race-course; but with more various objects, because here it is intended, ultimately, not only to have races and steeplechases, but also regattas (for which the Seine affords the facility), a large swimming-school, foot-races, and other sports of a similar character—such as were in former days the ordinary pastimes of the people. At present, the arrangements are only complete for races, but they are on a gigantic scale, and very perfect in their way. The situation of the course is picturesque, with on one side the Bois de Boulogne; in front, the beautiful valley of the Seine, with its rich verdure, its villas and gardens; and in the distance Mont Valerien. The course itself is so laid out that, for steeplechases and other long courses, a ride of about three English miles in length is obtained; and within this distance there are no fewer than five-and-twenty obstacles—hedges, ditches, hurdles, ascents and descents, &c., &c., to be surmounted by those who contend for the prizes. A fine view of the whole course is obtained from the pavilions, or, as we should call them, the "stands," which, with their back to the Bois de Boulogne, face Mont Valerien and the valley of the Seine. In the centre of this line of tribunals, where there is sitting and sheltered accommodation for many thousand persons, are the starting and winning-post, and the *place d'honneur* of the directors of the sports. Nearly opposite these pavilions, on the other side of the course, is another, a smaller "stand," from which some of the races are started.

This ground is so arranged as to afford three distinct courses—one, of about three English miles, for steeplechases; another of about a mile and a half for ordinary even runnings; and another, of somewhat less than a mile, for two-year-olds. All these could, if necessary, be made use of at the same time, without one interfering with the other. The pavilions, or "stands," are decorated with much taste, but necessarily without much splendour, as they are so exposed to the atmosphere; yet they present a very gay and imposing aspect. Underneath them, and entered from behind, is a place for betters, a betting-box, a place to walk the horses, stables, and that indispensable addition to every French amusement, a *café*. The prices of admission are high, the best places being only procurable at an expenditure of twenty francs; and all but the lowest and least desirable costing five francs and upwards. Notwithstanding these charges, which for France are enormous, this course appears likely to be fashionable, at least if one may judge from the immense concourse of people, and the mass of carriages which occupied the reserved place within the lines on Sunday last, the first day of the sports.

In this country it is difficult to understand the principle on which rested a preliminary proceeding that took place on Thursday week. This was nothing less than a solemn benediction of the Hippodrome by the clergy of the district. An altar had been erected in front of the centre of the pavilions, and the Vicar of Neuilly, attended by the choristers of his parish, offered up prayers, accompanied by chants from an organ. He then pronounced a benediction on the race-course, "invoking the protection of Providence on those peaceful strifes of which the place was to be the scene, strifes which were not always without accident." After this religious ceremony a banquet was given to the Parisian press, in a tent ornamented with garlands. To this banquet had been invited most of the chief personages of Boulogne (the commune), of Neuilly, and the leading representatives of the French newspapers. Lieut.-Colonel the Count de Tocqueville presided, with the aid of M. Bardey, who proposed "The Press" as a toast. To this the Marquis d'Urban responded. After many other toasts, Monsieur l'abbé Prudent Naudet made a speech on the part which the Church had taken in pronouncing a benediction on the Course, which he explained on the ground, that in the first place the cause of charity would be served by the funds set apart for the poor; and that the health of the mind, the heart, and the body was promoted by such exercises as those which would be held in this Hippodrome. The speaker, moreover, undertook to promise that the enterprise should be successful.

Notwithstanding the torrents of rain, an immense number of spectators attended, and the reserved space was well lined with carriages, filled with persons, who thus escaped the rain, and yet witnessed the sports. The pavilions, or "stands" were crowded in all those parts which were covered, and the ladies braved the rain with real magnanimity, considering the beauty and costliness of their toilets. There was much of the motley character of our English race-course; and our own countrymen, from the lord and the *flâneur*, down to the jockey and the groom, abounded in great numbers. Frantic efforts at betting, spite of the torrents of rain, were sustained with true English pluck; greatly astounding the Frenchmen, who, sheltered, looked on, and shuddered.

By three o'clock all was ready. The gay jackets of the jockeys might be seen strutting the murky crowd and overtopping the umbrellas of the unenthusiastic. The first race was to be an even running, distance not quite a mile and a half for three-year-olds foaled in France, stake £100. Seven horses were entered for the race: Nettle, four years old, owner the Duke of Fitzjames; Palatine, four years old, owned by C. Leclercq, and ridden by Wakefield; Gagne-Petit, three years old, owner Mons. d'Hedouville, ridden by Chifney; Golconde, three years old, by Lioubliou, owner Mons. Teissire, ridden by Boldrick; Fraternité, five years old, by Inheritor, owner Mons. Maro de Beavau, ridden by Flatman; Fontaine, four years old, by Mr. Waga, same owner; and Goodfesse, four years old, owner Mons. Faquel, and ridden by Pantal.

This race was between Nettle, and Gagne-Petit; the former winning after a severe struggle.

Then came a steeplechase, as it is here called, for a stake of 5000 francs (£200) given by the Société des Sports, for horses of all ages and countries. The distance to be run was about three miles English, and there were about twenty-five obstacles of various kinds to be overcome. Four horses were entered for the race: Franco-Picard, by Royal Oak or Nautilus, out of Niobe, owner Mons. de la Motte, rider Lamplugh; Bedford, same owner, rider Planner; Hercule, owner James Kelly, rider not named; and Sir Philip, by Lanercost, out of Miss Martin, owner Mons. C. Leclercq, rider Weaver.

This was a very interesting race. Hercule at first took the lead, but was soon distanced by Franco-Picard and Bedford, who kept it, clearing all the successive obstacles in gallant style, till they came to the wide ditch. Here Franco-Picard fell, throwing his rider (Lamplugh), and giving the lead to Bedford. But Lamplugh soon recovered and remounted. Bedford was far ahead. Hercule following, and Sir Philip nowhere, having disappeared in the ditch with his rider, who we are happy to say, escaped with a bruised knee. All this while Franco-Picard, with his English rider, was quietly making up to Bedford and Hercule, but Lamplugh took it so coolly, and left so great a distance between himself and them, that it was supposed he or his horse must have been hurt or exhausted. Gradually he gained, however, on Bedford, leaving Hercule far behind. After passing the fifteenth leap, Lamplugh came neck and neck with his rival, and the excitement became immense, when on their having to mount a difficult rising ground (after more leaps), he suddenly shot ahead by sheer force of pluck, and kept the lead till he came in the winner by a length. For a man who had been pitched head over heels, and his horse, too, in a ditch of the fullest leaping width, to have thus won the race was no ordinary feat; and we must do the French.

(Continued on page 292.)

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1 Fish Slice	10	7	4 11	1 Fish Slice	12	7	6 9
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	10 3	12 Tea Spoons	11	8	0 12
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BRETT'S GINGER



NEW RACE-COURSE AND HIPPODROME, AT LONGCHAMPS.

(Continued from page 290.)

men the justice to say that they greeted the victor with enthusiasm. The shouts were deafening, and, as Lamplugh was paraded up and down opposite the pavilions, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen offered him a real ovation—an honour worth all the more, considering that every one not under shelter must have been drenched to the skin. One good-natured old *militaire*, decorated, and evidently, from the attention paid him, a man of distinction, excited immense good-humour by crying out, at the top of his lungs, "Vive perfide Albion! Vive perfide Albion!"—a cry which was, in fact, an additional compliment to the winner.

The sports concluded with a hurdle-race, length of course nearly two miles English, with eight hedges, or hurdles, to leap. Seven horses were entered for this race: the Monk, ridden by Lamplugh (the winner of the steeplechase); Saint Thibault (rider not named); Deceitful, ridden by Rackley, and owned by Viscount de Talon; Miss Burns, ridden by the Viscount de Perregaux; Edward of York, Phrygia, and Ronconi. The state of the ground, in consequence of the heavy and continuous fall of water, rendered the race uninteresting. It was a contest between Deceitful and the Monk—the former winning.

These sports will be continued up to the 1st of November.]

THE DONCASTER WINNERS.

ST. LEGER.—THE "KNIGHT OF SAINT GEORGE."

THE Knight of Saint George is a bay horse, low sized, under fifteen hands one inch, and is perfect in point of shape. His sire is Irish Birdcatcher, own brother to Faugh-a-Ballagh, who won the Saint Leger in 1844. His dam was by Hetman Platoff.

Both sire and dam are now in possession of the breeder, Mr. W. Disney, of Lark-lodge, Curragh of Kildare, Ireland. Birdcatcher is now the sire of two winners of the Saint Leger—viz., the Baron and the Knight of Saint George, of one winner of the Derby, Daniel O'Rourke; and of one winner of the Oaks, Songstress.

The Knight of Saint George commenced his career at the Curragh, his native place, where, after being a victor, he succumbed, when two years old, to Early Bird. At the end of the racing season of last year, he came into the possession of Mr. Morris, the present owner, who started him for the Derby and other races, without success: he at length, with the assistance of Mr. W. Stebbing, resolved to throw in his chance for the Great Northern prize. Notwithstanding the array of horses against him, "the nag of Hambelton," where he was trained, was strongly backed by his admirers. The victory, though achieved by a head over Ivan—a horse the property of Lord Zetland—was hailed with

hearty cheers, on account of Mr. Morris's very meritorious and straightforward conduct in always running his horses to win.

The Knight of Saint George is the third Irish horse which has won, within the last few years, the Great Saint Leger Stakes. The first was Faugh-a-Ballagh—the second, The Baron. The Knight was ridden by Basham, a young jockey, with great judgment and determination.

THE DONCASTER CUP.—"VIRAGO."

This is one of the most extraordinary three-year-olds that has appeared for some time. Her colour is chestnut; she is a fine wiry mare. Virago is the property of Mr. Henry Padwick, whose turf *nom de guerre* is Mr. Howard, and who, by the way, is, with Mr. Gully, in part proprietorship of Andover, the winner of the Derby. Virago is by Pyrrhus the First; her dam being Virginia, by Rowton. She this year commenced her performances by winning both the Suburban and Metropolitan Handicaps; thereby throwing enormous stakes into the pockets of the owner and trainer—the latter being the famous John Day. Virago afterwards won the Goodwood Cup, another important stake; and finished by winning the Doncaster Cup, in a canter, by twenty lengths. This celebrated mare was bred by Mr. Jacques, of Easby Hall, Yorkshire.



ST. LEGER.—"KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE."

THE DONCASTER WINNERS.

DONCASTER CUP.—"VIRAGO."